

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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## SIR RICHARD STEELE'S COTTAGE AT HAVERSTOCK HILL.

THIS small cottage, emblematical of the fortunes of a man of genius, stands midway between Camden-town and Hampstead. Till within these two years, it remained in its original state, but it is now converted into two small ornamented cottages, as sleeping-boxes for citizens. Previously to Steele's time, it had also served as a retreat for Sir Charles Sedley. Opposite to it, the famous Mother or Moll King built three substantial houses; and in a small villa behind them resided her favourite pupil, Nancy Dawson. In Steele's days Hampstead itself was the periodical resort of the wits: and a tavern, no longer in existence, and lately the workhouse, is often mentioned in the writings of the period. An apartment in the cottage was till lately called the Philosopher's Room, probably the same in which Steele used to write. In Hogarth's "March to Finchley," this cottage and Mother King's house are seen in the distance; and the last occupant, a very aged milkman, told the writer that he well remembered this famous march by his cottage, the men being mostly drunk, in great disorder, and accompanied by hundreds of trulls. Coeval with the "Spectator" and "Tatler," this cottage must have been a delightful retreat; as, at that time, there were not a score buildings between it and Oxford-street and Montagu and Bloomsbury Houses. Now continuous rows or streets extend from London even to this spot.

### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

PROPOSAL for an EAST-INDIA STEAM-MAIL, or a REGULAR COMMUNICATION between ENGLAND and BOMBAY, in THIRTY-ONE DAYS; by HARRISON WILKINSON, F.R.C.S. LONDON.

Soon shall thy arm, unconquer'd steam! afar  
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car,  
Or, on wide waving wings expanded, bear  
The flying chariot through the fields of air.

*Darwin.*

THE maritime states of Europe  
for several centuries have carried  
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on an extensive commerce with India, by way of the Cape of Good Hope; a long, dangerous, and circuitous, voyage, attended with great personal hazard and waste of capital. Improvement in navigation and ship-building have, in some measure, diminished the evil, yet still it is one of magnitude; as a voyage is seldom effected in less than twelve months, all the advantages arising from a short voyage over a long one, of expedition over delay, of com-

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fort over inconvenience, of health over sickness, would result from adapting a steam-mail to India.

Men are so much the victims of habit, as to oppose strenuous and unfounded objections oftentimes to schemes pregnant with public utility; as a few think and act for the many even in the most momentous concerns, so the success of this proposition will, in a great measure, depend upon the prejudice or interest of a small portion of the people. I have no specified interest either in the adoption or rejection of the measure, but only a sanguine anxiety about the flourishing of the arts and sciences, and the emancipation of mankind from ignorance, barbarism, and bigotry. Some people might doubt how intelligence could be imparted to that classic and revered land bordering on the Nile, where Euclid and Ptolemy, and Sesostris and Aristotle, flourished; and where thousands of thronged cities, temples, and palaces, were once crowded, whose ruins still strike the beholders with admiration and wonder. As a steam-boat would be only like a meteor passing through the region of darkness, yet the desolation of Egypt, on one hand, would be a Pharos to the nations of Europe, I hope equally monitory to tyrants and slaves; and, on the other, the bigotted and besotted people of Egypt would be aroused by a transient example of the light of public spirit.

I have no means of knowing the exact distance from place to place described in the annexed route, as I have only the benefit of maps; but I apprehend the calculation is sufficiently correct for general purposes. I have made no allowance for contrary winds and tides, as such as act in opposition at one time will be favourable another. As a steam-ship would still be a phenomenon on the Arabian sea, I shall not venture to recommend it to sail during the whole of the monsoon months. I lay down the following route as an approximation to the truth; and I think, by good management, that voyages could be effected in a shorter time.

	Days.	Miles.
From Falmonth to Gibraltar ..	5 or	1200
From Gibraltar to Rosetta ....	9 —	2170
From Rosetta to Bulac, or Cairo		
up the Nile .....	1 —	110
From Cairo to Suez, by land ..	2 —	70
From Suez, down the Red Sea,		
to Bombay .....	14 —	3300

For the convenience of passengers, and for taking letters and light parcels, and public dispatches, and for the purpose of taking passengers on-board, who may be going to the Mediterranean, to Egypt, or to India, from the latter places, or of putting the mail for Gibraltar, or Malta, or Rosetta, and the short passengers, on-shore at any of those places, the steam-mail could call; another steam-mail could be stationed at Gibraltar, ready stored; and the mail-bags, parcels, and passengers, could be removed out of the one from England into the one for the Mediterranean, to Malta, Rosetta, and to Cairo; passengers from the south of Europe could be taken on-board at Malta, for Egypt or India. From Malta it is only three days' sail to Toulon or Marseilles, by a steam-boat. Although ships are not able to get over the bar at the mouth of the Nile, near Rosetta, yet the steam-boats, from drawing so little water, would not experience the same difficulty: the steam-boat navigation is singularly well adapted for the Nile; and, it appears, that the mouth of the Nile, on which Rosetta stands, would answer better than any other. Bulac is the port of Cairo, a harbour about two miles below that city; and, for the distance of 100 miles, I have allowed one day, a space of time more than sufficient for that purpose. The Nile is navigable for a considerable distance above Cairo, as the merchandise of the Red Sea is landed at Cossier, and from Cossier it goes by the caravan to Girge on the Nile, near 300 miles above Cairo. I have recommended the passengers to disembark at Cairo, in preference to going up the Nile to Girge, on account of the land journey being more laborious in that country, and being not half so far from Cairo to Suez, as from Girge to Cossier on the Red Sea, the former being only about seventy miles, while the other is above 160 miles. I am not aware that there is any regular caravan from Cairo to Suez; but one could be established to meet the steam-mail, and to convey passengers, goods, &c. across the Isthmus: in this track, there is still seen the remains of a canal, which, for some reason, does not appear to have been opened, either from some apprehension that, by turning the course of the Nile into the Red Sea, it would cease to overflow the Delta; and, consequently, that fertile district



district would become a desert; from the cessation of irrigation, or by the death of the projector, or by some public commotion. It might have been begun by Sesostris, the first King of Egypt who had any idea of commercial enterprise, and of whose power and grandeur more is probably related by Diodorus Siculus than is true, yet there is no doubt but he was a powerful sovereign, a great promoter of the sciences at home, and exercising a paternal care over the many nations he conquered. His traditional historians say, that he dug canals near Memphis to facilitate navigation, and to unite by water distant provinces with one another. Sesostris is said to have fitted out 400 ships on the Arabian gulph, in an expedition for India. The long and splendid reign of Sesostris does not appear to have confirmed the commercial habits of the Egyptians; for, on his death, they seem to have relapsed into their former state; and, if he was the projector of the canal, the remains of which exist between Suez and Cairo, and died before the undertaking was finished, probably his successor did not prosecute it. Perhaps this speculation may be corroborated on the authority of Strabo, that the Lower Egypt was nearly an uninhabited swamp, and the precaution that might influence other kings of Egypt might not him; by the canals, dikes, and drains, he made, he considerably improved Egypt; and, in D'Anville's map, there is still the course of a wall marked out between Cairo and Pelusium, or Tineh.

After the destruction of Thebes (vide Strabo), commerce descended to Memphis, which in turn became the focus of wealth and activity, and the residence of the kings, who, like men of the same trade in other countries, lavishly squandered the produce of other men's industry. Memphis, of which some idea may be formed from those colossal efforts of man, the Pyramids, and other stupendous ruins, fell, in its turn, in consequence of the barbarous temper, military mania, and odious despotism, of regal tyrants; and Alexandria, in consequence of an opposite policy being pursued, succeeded to its splendour and commercial importance. This city was built by Alexander on the western side of one of the mouths of the Nile; this philosopher, who was the pupil and companion of Aristotle, might be expected to

select a situation combining every commercial advantage: his early death does not appear to have impeded the rapid progress of Alexandria. The influence of the common will of the people, and the inviolability of the persons of Alexandria, collected the people, and accumulated the riches of all nations under the reigns of the earlier Ptolemies. Under these sovereigns, who were the patrons of the arts and sciences and commerce, Alexandria soon acquired unrivalled influence and wealth. Wise governments should be contrasted with the rapine and despotism that so frequently desolate other states; wherever men have justice, the arts and sciences flourish, and, wherever life and property are at the command of one or a few, they are extinguished. Despotism is like the Upas tree, it destroys every thing but itself: nothing but the hateful tyranny of kings has converted those fruitful regions into a wilderness, inhabited by brutal slaves. Ptolemy, the friend and successor of Alexander, erected a light-house on the island of Pharos, which was accounted, from its splendour, one of the seven wonders of the world, a work that shows his attention to the wants of the people. His son and successor, in order to unite the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, to facilitate the commerce between Arsinoe and Alexandria, and to destroy the trade that had begun to resuscitate at Tyre, began to dig a canal between Arsinoe (called after his sister) and Pelusium, a distance direct of about eighty miles, of thirty cubits depth, and 100 in breadth; (vide Strabo:) this canal would not have drained the Delta, as might be apprehended, by the one from Suez to Cairo; and Ptolemy probably saw this objection, by digging the other, or the one from Suez to Cairo, which would have been the most direct to Alexandria; but the turning of the course of the Nile would have destroyed the fertility of the Delta, now indispensable to the prosperity of Alexandria. From some cause, the Pelusian canal was never opened, and Ptolemy was compelled to take to the route through Upper Egypt, supposed to be merely that used by the kings of Thebes and Memphis. Probably it was on account of the more difficult navigation of the top of the Red Sea, or Sea of Suez, that the canal was abandoned, as Ptolemy founded a city some distance  
down



down the Red Sea, and called it after his mother Berenice: although its precise situation is now doubted, yet he laid it down in latitude  $23^{\circ} 50'$ . Pliny says, it was 258 Roman miles from Coptos, the situation of the modern Kypt, then a city three miles from the Nile, but which communicated with the river by a canal, of which D'Anville says there are still some remains; and, from Coptos, the goods were sent down the Nile to Alexandria, so that ships could arrive at Berenice without the navigating the sea of Suez; perhaps, in the imperfect state of navigation, it might be cheaper to send the goods from Berenice to Coptos, than from Suez to the Nile. But I know from an officer of high rank in the English navy, that the Red Sea is navigable up to Suez, and even to behind the town, for ships of greater draught of water than a steam-boat. Ptolemy, for the accommodation of the caravans, built inns, or caravanseries, in the desert of Thebais, where he found water; and, through this track, the commerce between Berenice and Alexandria was carried on while Egypt continued an independent state.

There can be no doubt but the affluence of Thebes, of Memphis, and of Alexandria, was in a great measure derived from their commerce with the Arabian and Persian gulphs, and with India; and the Phenicians and the Jews, no doubt, were direct and indirect sharers, in the treasures of the East. The town that monopolized the trade with the East was sure to acquire wealth with astonishing rapidity; and, wherever the natural rights of the people were respected, trade flourished; but, where the sovereign had no deference to any but his own, poverty and frightful despotism reigned.

In the calculation, I have allowed two days to travel from Cairo to Suez, a distance of seventy miles. I am not aware that there is at present any accommodation for travellers by the way, and I expect little water is to be procured; but, perhaps, water could be obtained in several places along the route, either by common measures or by boring, as is sometimes practised in England. If water could be procured, three or four caravanseries could be built between Suez and Cairo, after the manner of Ptolemy, between Coptos and Berenice, which would materially lessen the inconvenience of the journey.

The number of camels that would be required to form the caravan would depend upon the number of passengers, luggage, and parcels; large and strong camels generally carry 1000, and even 1200 weight, (vide Buffon,) the smaller ones 6 or 700; and Raynal says, the price of a camel is about two guineas, so that the original cost is trifling, and the keep is equally cheap. Whoever embarked in the proposed scheme, should keep a sufficient number to transmit the contents of the steam-mail across the isthmus without delay. M. Volney says, "In travelling through the desert, camels are chiefly employed because they consume little and carry a great load. His ordinary burthen is about 750lbs. his food whatever is given him, straw, thistles, the stones of dates, beans, barley, &c. with a pound of food a-day, and as much water, he will travel for weeks. In the journey from Cairo to Suez, which is forty or forty-six hours, they neither ate nor drink; but these long fasts, if often repeated, wear them out." The distance across the desert is not farther than from Portsmouth to London, and the changed mode of travelling would neither be disagreeable nor insalubrious, and cheaper to the conductors than the present stage-coach travelling in England. If local circumstances would admit the making of an iron railway, steam-carriages might be used. To prove that large burthens have been carried across the isthmus, I may be allowed to mention, that the Venetians sent wood, and other materials, up the Nile to Cairo, from whence they were carried by camels to Suez. From this celebrated port, in the year 1508, four large vessels, one galleon, two gallies, and three galliots, sailed to India. A similar practice seems to have been adopted by Solomon, who had conveyed wood from Cilicia, and Mount Libanus, to Phenicia, by way of Torsus; and, from Phenicia, it was conveyed on the backs of camels to Hesion-Geber at the top of the Red Sea, near the present Suez.

It would be necessary to obtain the permission of the Ottoman court, or more immediately that of the bey governing Egypt, who, for an annual sum, would not only grant the mail business to be transacted, but afford protection against the hordes of robbers that infest several parts of Egypt. As there would be interest conferred, there need not be much opposition expected



pected from the Turkish government; it would necessarily gain by the transit of goods, and could neither incur risk nor expense.

There must be a depôt of such stores, both at Cairo\* and at Suez,† as would be required for the use of the steam-boats; there must be, also, the means of repair at each place. A steam-mail-boat would be stationed at Suez to receive the caravan from Cairo, and would start without delay down the Red Sea. The steam-mail should either proceed at once from Suez to Bombay, fourteen days run, about 3300 miles, or the distance could be divided into two voyages, by going first from Suez to Socatara, and having there, also, a depôt of stores, which might be wanted for the use of the mail: the island of Socatara being in the direct route from Suez to Bombay, very little time would be lost by putting in regularly, or another steam-boat could be in readiness to start for Bombay. The island is described to be populous and fruitful, about fifty miles in length, and twenty in breadth. "The capital of the same name is situated on a river near the sea in lat. 15° 24' N. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of Paganism. They trade to Goa with the produce of their island, viz. fine aloes, frankincense, ambergrease, dragon's blood, rice, dates, and coral, which are transported from thence to many parts of India, and all Europe. The sultan is tributary to the princes of Arabia. The shore every-where affords safe anchorage and good ports; and here are, in particular, two remarkably fine harbours, where shipping may ride secure from every wind that blows," lat. 12° 15' N. lon. 54° E. No island can be better calculated, as a depôt, than that of Socatara, should the run be thought too long from Suez to Bombay.

"We have given place to Mr. Wilkinson's project, because we regard it as a practical consequence of steam-navigation, and to be of great public concern; but, as Mr. Perkins's new steam-engine, by diminishing the consumption of fuel, will enable ships to make long voyages, we anticipate the speedy establishment of steam-packets and traders between Europe and India by the Cape of Good Hope. This will be a practical consequence of his invention, and an East India

voyage will then not be of greater duration than a West India one at present. Indeed, the idea which we expressed long ago, seems likely to be soon realized, that every ship which attempts to navigate the ocean, must be provided with the supplementary power of a steam-engine.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

PLAN for CLEANSING and PURIFYING the METROPOLIS.

**F**AVOURABLE as is the interior of English houses to the virtues of cleanliness, it is to be lamented that for want of a special police, or efficient arrangements for the purpose, the streets of London are disgustingly filthy, and are a disgrace to the general manners, habits, and character of the nation. Carriage-ways covered many inches deep with mud blackened by the unctuous distillation of coal-fires; filthy odours from the corners of every street, and the entrances of every alley; and coats of condensed smoke and various effluvia, attached to the walls of the houses, and often coeval with them; are the present characteristics of London. Nevertheless, with its abundant supplies of water, its common sewers, and other conveniences, it might, under a proper system, be kept perfectly sweet, and become, with inconsiderable labour and expence, a pattern of public cleanliness and external neatness to all cities.

Nothing is wanted but an Act of Parliament, and the sanction of the common council and magistracy, to arrange and give force to an establishment for the purpose. The expenses of exterminating dirt, filth, and noisome smells, might amount to 30,000*l.* or 35,000*l.* per annum; but it would not be above seven or eight shillings, on the average, to every house; while the advantages in point of health, pleasantness, and cheerfulness, would be great beyond belief; and would, in many respects, double the agreeableness of a town-life. In fact, for an expence of a few shillings per annum, a residence in London might be rendered as pleasant and healthy as one in the country. It may be supposed also, that external cleanliness would lead to increased neatness in the houses, dresses, and habits, of the poor, and consequently to an improvement of their moral condition.

The details of the plan might be something like the following:

1. Let

\* Vide Cook 658, Art. Boulac.

† Ditto p. 666, Art. Suez.



1. Let there be created an office for a director of health, appointed by the Common Council of London, with a salary of twelve hundred pounds per annum; and an establishment of clerks, and eight surveyors, or inspectors, at salaries of two hundred and fifty pounds each.

2. Let the metropolis, from the meridian of Hyde-Park corner to that of Mile-End, and from the parallel of Islington church to that of Kennington, be divided into eight districts, each to be under the direction of a surveyor, who should change his district every twelve months.

3. Let each surveyor have under his control thirty regular labourers, each at twenty shillings per week, with power to double the number three days in every week, when needful. These labourers to consist of cartmen, sweepers, and white-washers; and the supernumeraries to be taken from the parish workhouses of the districts, at two shillings per day.

4. Let every district be provided with a yard, or repository for its carts, horses, lime-washing, apparatus, &c. &c. where also the district-surveyor should reside.

5. Let all the streets, lanes, alleys, &c. be swept every other morning, and all nuisances and offensive objects be removed early every morning,—occasionally washing the streets; and, during a snow-season, sweeping and cleansing them every morning.

*Observation.*—The streets, lanes, &c. of London, are all together about 110 miles long, which, if swept every other morning, would be 55 miles per morning; which 55 miles, divided among 220 sweepers, would give 440 yards to each, in dry weather, or in dirty weather, when the hands would be doubled, 220 yards to each;—in either case, about six or seven hours' labour of this kind per day, the remainder being occupied in lime-washing, engine-washing, carting, &c. &c.

6. Let cleanliness be strictly enforced on the duties of the public, in regard to sweeping the pavement opposite their doors, omitting to throw out filth, &c. &c.

7. Let all houses which are exempt by reason of the poverty of their inhabitants from paying poor's-rates, be lime-washed twice on the outside every year, and once through the inside.

8. Let all dead-walls, to the height of six feet, and also the vacant spaces under shop and other windows, (unless the owners choose to paint or frequently wash them,) be lime-washed twice in every year.

9. Let a sufficient number of sinks be made for certain convenient purposes, with drains under the pavement, and let all the sinks be washed with hot lime every other morning.

10. Let the fronts of all houses in streets, lanes, alleys, and courts, not exceeding

fifteen feet in width, be lime-washed, coloured with yellow, painted, or stuccoed, twice in every year, under penalty; and, if not done within two years, let them be lime-washed by the police, and the expense assessed on the owner or occupant.

11. Let the back parts of all houses, in which there is not a space of fifteen feet between exterior walls, be lime-washed, coloured with yellow, painted, or stuccoed, once in every year, under the like penalties.

12. Let the exterior walls of all public buildings, churches, church-yards, &c. &c. be lime-washed by the police, at least six feet high, twice in every year, unless the surfaces are otherwise renewed by the owners, or parties concerned.

13. Let special regulations be made for the cleanliness of markets, prisons, and workhouses, and to prevent the exercise of noisome trades at improper hours.

14. Let all the streets be washed with engines, with water or lime-water, in dry weather once a-day, in the months of June, July, August, and September.

The gross annual expenses of these great improvements may be estimated in the following manner:—

	£
Director's salary .....	1,200
His clerks, and eight surveyors....	2,400
Eight collectors of Assessments ....	800
Two hundred and forty constant labourers, at 52l. ....	12,480
Two hundred and forty extra ditto, at 15l. 10s. ....	3,720
Horse-keep of 160 horses, at 26l. ..	4,160
Renewal of twenty horses, at 30l. ..	600
Lime and tools per annum .....	500
Interest of money borrowed, for buildings, carts, horses, engines, &c. &c. at the commencement;—say 30,000l. at six per cent. ....	1,800
Sundry expences, as printing, advertising, stationery, law, &c. ....	1,600
	<hr/> 29,260

In the eight districts, there are about 100,000 houses, so that the assessments would be but 5s. 6d. per house, on the average, or 20s. on great houses, 10s. on middling ones, and 2s. on small ones; and the sale of the sweepings is not taken into the account, though they would yield a very considerable amount.

Under such arrangements, and at so trifling an expence, it must be evident, that London would become the cleanest city in the world, and unite all the agreeables of town life to an enlightened and polished people. Typhous fever, which is a perpetual plague in the



the poor quarters, would be exterminated. In the narrow streets, the pecuniary advantages from increased light would be equal to those from improved air and health, while house-owners would profit by the increased durability of their property. Indeed, independent of increased pleasure and health, the general habits of cleanliness, hereby introduced would induce wealthy persons in the principal streets to stucco and beautify the exterior of their houses, and the appearance of the whole metropolis would, in consequence, be in all respects improved. The effects altogether on this dirty and noisome city, would in two or three years be like that of enchantment.

Nothing more would be requisite to effect these desirable objects, than that the Common Council of London should originate the measure, or, that one of the members for London, Westminster, Middlesex, or Southwark, should prepare and bring in a bill, having some such provisions as those indicated. There can be no doubt that it would be hailed as a salutary object in and out of parliament, and be carried into easy execution; attended by gratitude and applause to those who gave it the force of law.

COMMON SENSE.

\* \* The outline of this article appeared a few years ago, but it has since been enlarged and improved, and its importance entitles it to reiterated attention. Its adoption would signalize any mayoralty, and raise into distinction any private citizen.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

COMMERCIAL ROUT from the CASPIAN SEA to CHIWA and BUCHARIA.

THE merchants going from Astrachan to Chiwa and Bucharia by way of the Caspian Sea, land on the south-western shore, called by the Turehomans, *Mangishlak*, and by the Russian sailors on that sea, the *Mangishlakski* harbour. Here the goods are disembarked, and are passed between the islands of *Kulala* and *Sswjatoi* and Cape *Karagan*; here also the caravans embark for *Astrachan*.

The merchandize was sent on camels across the mountains which surround the eastern and southern shore of the sea as far as *Urgansh* in *Chiwa*. This was formerly done by the Turchomans wandering near those shores, but these people have now nearly ceased their Nomadic life, and their stations are taken by *Kirgees*.

These mountains are crossed in little more than twenty days, when they decline towards a valley, the mountains branching off in two lower ranges. The road across the mountains is stony, and almost entirely without forests; wells are found in convenient spots by *Kirgees*, *Turchomans*, and caravan travellers. About the middle of the journey, a square building is found, consisting of a wall 200 fathoms long and two fathoms high. These walls are called by the Turchomans *olank*, who say that they were built in ancient times by a people with whose name they are unacquainted, and that the stones for the edifice were taken from the lake below. This assertion obtains some degree of probability from the circumstance of the banks of the lake being of the same substance with the stones of those walls. The banks are very steep and high, and the surface of the water is reached by a narrow path only. The lake is extremely deep, and never quiet; but there is no fish in it. But what is most remarkable is, that the water of the lake and many wells in the hills, which for ages past is known to have been brackish and bitter, has within the last eighteen years suddenly become sweet and drinkable. About one day's journey farther, a little to the left, another lake is found, which is exactly 300 fathoms in circumference. It is very swampy, and a great number of springs of better water fall with great noise from its high and rocky banks into it. At a distance from it is a high mountain, from which, in clear weather, a square castle of stone is discovered. It is not known what it contains; tradition only says that it was built before *Mahomed* by some conqueror, named *Ishandar*, or *Sul-Karnain*; that he, as well as his successor, *Dshamshit*, had concealed immense treasures in it, which they had plundered from the conquered nations; and, finally, that *Tamerlane* intended to make use of this castle, which however, from some cause unknown, he omitted to do. Perhaps these circumstances gave rise to the strange name, *Birsakilmos*, he is gone, he has been lost, or, he goes away and does not return.

In these hills are found horses, buffaloes, foxes (called *karatshanki*), and hares. The former sometimes sportively approach the caravans, and are rather smaller in size than the common horses.



horses. Near the shores of Mangishlak the sea produces coral.

On descending into the plain, a lake is found in a nook of one of the above-mentioned branches of the hills, which was formed within the last twenty years, and is called Oi-bogur. Its water is fresh, full of fish from the Caspian sea, and is about 400 fathoms in circumference. This phenomenon is easily explained by the circumstance, that during the inundations in spring, this little lake communicates with the Caspian by means of a bend in the river Amu, falling into the Lake of Aral, which has similar fish.

The sudden appearance of this lake must be ascribed to some earthquake. In many places in the mountains cavities are found, which yield a hollow sound on being touched by a heavy substance; and one of these, which is very deep and dark, is said to have sunk with the weight of a caravan. Near the shore of Mangishlak, a mountain, named Abishtsha, constantly emits a sulphurous vapour from an open crater: black stones are scattered all around it.

The hills are generally covered with fogs, which the sun but rarely disperses for any length of time; and rain is also frequent.

From the hills to Urganish the road is level; trees of different kinds grow by the side, especially one kind, ssaks-saul. This tree grows to the height of three fathoms, with long and thick branches, and is so hard that it is difficult to fell it with the axe. Its wood is, however, brittle, and sinks in the water. There are many wild beasts in this forest, lions not excepted.

The wandering Turchomans occupy the Eastern side of the Caspian sea. Their immediate neighbours are the Chiwinzes, with whom they live in peace; some of the Turchomans are in the service of the Chanaf Chiwa. They are a thievish malicious race, occupying themselves with the breeding of cattle, and agriculture; but they are not fond of trade, except the slave trade they carry on with Chiwa, by means of the unfortunate fishermen they take on the river Emba, or Em, on the borders of the government of Orenburgh, and the Persians they find opportunities for kidnapping. They have often plundered the Bucharian caravans, in which they were assisted by the Chiwings. A circumstance which has latterly induced many mer-

chants to abandon this route, and take the direction of Orenburg. Ssorotchkowski.

The Kirgees, who now carry the caravans across the hills, are likewise a rude and thievish people. Their chief support is the breeding of cattle; but they are also employed in hunting and the manufacture of felt and camelot, from camel's hair.

Both the Turchomans and Kirgees, with the exception of those who have become subjects of Russia, live without any sort of government, although the former have princes, and the latter Shans, whom they scarcely ever obey.

The Kirgees are rather afraid of the Chiwings, and profess the Mahomedan religion. Instructed by the Turchomans, they oppress the merchants, and levy a tax on their goods. The Asiatics being of the same religion, and having formed a sort of friendly intercourse with these people, are in some measure exempt from these vexations.

These robbers have lately ventured even on the Caspian, in boats taken from the Russian fishermen, and others which they have built on these models. They carry fire arms in them, and even attack large fishing vessels, although their fleets consists of only five boats.

The distance from the lake Oi-Bogar to Urganish, is five days. This place is important, as being the rendezvous for all the caravans going from Bucharja, Chiwa to Russia, Turkey or Persia. To the left of the Chiwa, on the eastern side of lake Aral, dwell the Kara-Kalpaks, a wandering tribe, which is more peaceable than the Turchomans and Kirgees, and engaged in agriculture and the breeding of cattle. They were formerly governed by Chans, to whom, however, they were not very obedient. Subsequently one part submitted to the dominion of Russia, whilst the remainder became tributary to the Chiwinzer. The Chiwinzki caravans go from Urganish to Chiwa, the capital of the country, a distance of 70 wersts. But the Bacharese only go with their caravans as far as their first town, El-Dshik, whither light bales are carried by land within three days; whilst heavy bales are sent by the river Amer, on which they are dragged on badly constructed rafts, by men, in about seven days, the use of oars and sails being perfectly unknown here.



For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTICE relative to the "KING," or the  
CANONICAL and MORAL BOOKS of the  
CHINESE.

(Concluded from p. 442.)

It is observed, by the missionary, Father Cibot, that the Chinese have more pieces of poetry on filial piety, conjugal affection, fraternal amity, the union of families, and the misfortunes of the country, than all the transmarine learned nations taken together. This forms a distinguishing feature in characterising the nation.

Father Cibot describes the ode, which commences with the following strophes, as so pathetic, that he could not forbear shedding tears over it:—

Thus, then, it is that the King of Heaven is unpropitious to our prayers. His wonted clemency is withheld. Famine and pestilence are desolating the earth; pale death fills the whole empire with mourning and tears. O terrible wrath and vengeance! Heaven no longer selects its victims; its inflictions are every where felt with redoubled blows. Dead bodies are spread over the land; we hear only the groans of the dying. It is just, it is right; let the guilty suffer without mercy,—let them perish. But shall the innocent be involved in their punishment? Shall children, hanging at the withered breast of their languishing mothers, pine away, also, in grief and pain?

O for the pangs of heartfelt repentance! let our groans, our sighs, our tears, confess our ingratitude and wickedness; but shall they exceed the overflowings of mercy and goodness in our Heavenly Parent? But what do I see? Assassinations and shedding of blood,—an aggregate of immense human slaughter; those whom the famine had spared cut off by the sword! Wives, husbands, relations, children, friends, shunning mutual intercourse,—avoiding, dreading to see each other. I behold some, passing over the dead bodies, running to banquets and entertainments. Tremble, ye impious! with the air you breathe, you are imbibing the contagion of death. Those eyes, full of adultery and incest, will shortly be closed for ever!

We shall close with two fragments in deserved repute, as agreeably delineating the softer affections of human nature:—

Like the living branches that add lustre and stability to the root that has produced them, I was indulging the fond hopes of being, one day, the joy and support of my parents. Vain expectations of a soul penetrated with sensibility and gratitude! I am become like one of those arid stalks that dry up the root that has nourished them, such exhaustion terminating in its death. My father and my mother are in

want, standing in need of that succour which I am unable to administer. Alas! their old age, protracted in affliction, will reap no fruit from the pains and labours they have endured for my sake. How is the value of a costly urn, sculptured with art, disparaged and disfigured by some rude, ill-formed, vase, set beside it! The shame and disgrace of a son are the opprobrium of his parents. Alas, for me! Souls of the most ignoble cast will prefer death to a life without honour. How can I stand up against the overwhelming thought, that I am, as it were, fatherless and motherless, as they can no longer think of their son without the feelings of shame? I shudder at the idea of abandoning myself to despair; but that of struggling against it, is yet more painful. O my father, to thee I am indebted for the inheritance of life; O my mother, to thy tender cares I owe my preservation. Thy arms were my first cradle; at thy breasts I imbibed my milky nourishment; it was thy clothes that covered me, in thy bosom I was kept warm, thy kisses and caresses cheered and comforted me. O my father, O my mother, your benefits surpass the stars of Heaven, in number; in their extent and immensity, they reach beyond the Heavens, and the plenitude of my grateful sentiments only serves to overwhelm me with a sense of my misery. The enormous mountain of Nan Chan raises its superb crest to the skies, bland zephyrs continually waft refreshing coolness and fertility to it; benefits, in abundance, concentrate round the district. And wherefore am I, alone, borne down by a torrent of evils? Why am I, alone, for ever drowned in tears? Shall this source of sorrow be never dried up? O mountain of Nan Chan, how is it that the sight of thee inflames my griefs, and gives a keener edge to my despair? The eyes of men survey, with wonder, thy stupendous elevation; each returning season is lavish of its bounties, enriches thee with its variegated productions, and all who inhabit thy surface, enjoy tranquillity and plenty. And shall no friendly hopes ever interrupt these sighs? Alas! I am the only son in the world who can render no due attentions to the old age of his parents.

#### The Brother.

Matchless among the trees of the forest is the Tchang-ti, which the season of spring embellishes with a thousand flowers. No man's services can be compared to those of a brother. With the tears of unaffected sorrow, a brother laments a brother's death; were his breathless corpse suspended

Throughout the East, it is a common opinion that the father is the fountain and source of life, and that the mother is only the recipient and conservatrix of it.



suspended over an abyss, on the point of a rock, or sunk in the fetid waters of a gulph, he would procure for it the honours of a tomb. The turtle-dove complains alone, in the silence of the woods; but I, in my affliction, have a brother who shares it with me. The tenderest friend I have only seeks to condole with me in my troubles; but my brother feels them, as I do, they become his own. The transports of wrath and anger may disturb our family tranquillity, but no sooner am I assailed, than my brother shields me with his protection. How pleased he is to rescue me, how overjoyed when he finds me contented and happy! We impart a portion of our felicity to our friends and relatives, the presence of a brother augments it. No festivals are so grateful to me as those wherein I find him, seated by my side; my soul verges to him, as a flower discloses its blossoms to the air. Fraternal friendship has in it all the tenderness of conjugal affection. An amiable and virtuous spouse enriches you with all the gifts of hymen; your wishes are gratified in children worthy of you. Would you perpetuate your happiness? Let it be cemented by brotherly love. It rules, in families, like the instruments of music, the *kin* and the *ché*, in concerts, which support and set off the full chorus of voices. O fraternal amity! blessed are the families wherein thou presidest. All the virtues gather round thy attractions; and, at thy presence, all the vices disappear.

On the whole, we have reason to infer, that it could be no vulgar nation which, prior to the times of Homer or Solomon, could depict and find pleasure in such noble sentiments, expressed in such a fine style of versification, in songs equally sweet and sublime.

The fourth work, the *Li-Ki*, consists of forty-nine chapters, only seventeen of which are authentic, chiefly treating of the Chinese ritual, and of the different obligations enjoined in their morality. An infinite value is attached to this book, from particular details on religion, government, the laws, manners, and customs, of the ancient Chinese, from the commencement of the monarchy to the fifth century preceding the Christian era. We find several very curious lectures in it, on fulfilling the duties of filial piety.

A well educated son will not take up his lodgings in the middle apartment, will not sit down in the middle of the carpet, will not pass through the middle of the gate. A son endowed with filial piety can observe what his parents would have him do, without their speaking to him, and can

see them without being in their immediate presence. A son possesses nothing that can properly be called his own while his parents are living; even his life is not his own, to expose or risque it for a friend. The murderer of your father ought not to dwell under the same sky (in the same country) with you, nor must you lay down your arms while the murderer of your brother lives, or the murderer of your friend. A son who is walking in the same road with his father, will tarry a step behind him; a cadet, or younger brother, will have the same attention for the elder. At the first crowing of the cock, the children enter the chamber of their parents, bring them water to wash their hands, spread before them their apparel, trim the cushions and ottomans, clear away the matting, and sprinkle the chamber. When the parents would retire to rest, the children come to wait upon them. The eldest son presents the matting, and asks on which side of the estrade they would repose for the night; the cadet rolls away the mattresses. A son who is maintained by them lodges separately from his parents, and comes, every morning, to enquire what they would choose for breakfast. At sun-rising, he goes to the duties of his employment; but, towards evening, returns to salute his parents. When the latter are at table, the children are in close attendance, waiting on them to the end of their repast. On the decease of the father, the eldest son is ever at the head of the other children, waiting on his mother.

The following dictates, or indirect injunctions, are by far too rigid, as they reduce to rules what ought to be spontaneous acts, thereby mingling with the dispositions of the soul, which will ever depend on the will. They seem more likely to engender affectation or hypocrisy, than to surmount indifference, which, however, would be the least of the three evils.

When a father or mother are sick, the children cast an air of negligence over their apparel, assume a sort of embarrassment and distraction in their words and deportment, never touch an instrument of music, eat without a ready appetite, smile only with the extremities of the lips, and have not energy enough to throw themselves into a passion.

A son whose father has just expired, is like to one thunderstruck, or like one so deeply absorbed in thought, that he can neither go forwards nor backwards. When the corpse is laid within the coffin, his eyes wander, not settling on any object, like to one who is restless in seeking what he is in despair of finding. At the funeral, his aspect and appearance seem to be wholly changed; he resembles one in a fainting fit, or one, all whose hopes are



are crushed by some tremendous and unlooked-for misfortune.

Some bounds, however, are set by the legislature, to the observance of these harsh, rude maxims.

The rigorous circumstances attendant on the times of mourning ought not to be pushed too far, so as to impair the sight or hearing, or to let the body grow too meagre. In case of receiving any hurt or wound in the head, it may be washed and dressed; when overheated, the bath may be taken; in case of indisposition, suitable viands may be eaten and wine drunk; but, on the re-establishment of health, the mourning observances should be resumed; to neglect them, would be to outrage nature and abjure filial piety. On reaching the age of fifty, the abstinence of mourning need not go to the length of becoming meagre; and, at sixty, but little, as to articles of living, will require retrenchment. At seventy, mourning apparel will suffice; at that age, meat may be eaten, wine drunk, and sleeping in the usual apartment may be allowed.

In China, the mourning for a father lasts three years; many passages in the Li-Ki, which is the fourth of the great works called the King, refer to this custom.

Tsea-Tchang asked if it was true, as related in the Chouking, that Koa-Soung had passed three years without conversing with any, and had only entered into the administration of affairs after the expiration of that term. "No doubt," replied Confucius, "and it was right that it should be so. In ancient times, on the death of the emperor, the heir to the throne was secluded from all public business, and left the management wholly to his minister." This, also, is an extreme that calls for animadversion; the memory of good princes would have been more honoured by its breach than its observance.

Little can be said of the Yo-King, or the part which treats of music; this is the last of the Canonical Books of the first class. The book, itself, is lost, but the following fragment of it has been preserved in the Li-Ki.

In the temples, and in the halls of our ancestors, music was subservient to the purposes of religion, inspiring its sentiments into both the prince and his subjects. In public festivals, and in the assemblies of parents, it breathed a spirit of condescension towards the old and towards the young; in families, and the affairs of the household, it inculcated love and tenderness to fathers and to children, to the eldest brothers, and to the youngest. The more we investigate the nature of music,

either as to what forms the essence of it, or only its accessories, we find its principal object is to strengthen the bond which unite father to son, prince to subject, and men one to another.

All that is known of the Yo-King is, that it was taught in the schools, that its canticles were sung in the religious ceremonies, and that the musicians were obliged to learn it by heart. This monument of the ancient religion appears to have been lost at the time when China was overrun by the sects of Fo and Tao-hee, which were also all powerful at court.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of a TRIBE of PEOPLE called KROOMEN, inhabiting a small DISTRICT of the GRAIN COAST of AFRICA; by the late THOMAS LUDLAM, ESQ. formerly GOVERNOR of SIERRA LEONE, and one of the COMMISSIONERS of AFRICAN INQUIRY.

NO less than 800 Kroomen were estimated to be working as labourers at Sierra Leone in the year 1809; and Kroomen are to be found, though not in such large bodies, yet in considerable numbers, at every factory, nay at almost every village, in the intermediate space, which is an extent of 350 miles. Besides this, they are employed by all the vessels trading between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, to carry on their trade, as factors and interpreters, and also to assist in the work of navigation, and particularly in manning boats. They are also to be found, though in inferior numbers, on other parts of the coast. The Kroomen who thus employ themselves, either as traders, sailors, or labourers, at a distance from home, are seldom less than fifteen years of age, or more than forty. Those who remain at home are chiefly employed in agriculture, and a few in fishing. They rear also a few cattle. The articles which they cultivate are rice, cassada, yams, and plantanes. The land seems to form a common stock, and not to descend by inheritance. Each man settles, or rather cultivates, where he pleases. Agricultural labour is conducted chiefly by women, though sometimes by domestic slaves.

They have long been the exclusive intermediate merchants, or rather factors, between the vessels trading on this part of the coast and the people of the interior; and, while the slave-trade flourished, this employment occupied



pied a considerable number of hands. Since the abolition of that trade, they have sought other lines of service; and, in the year 1809, the number of those who had hired themselves as labourers at Sierra Leone alone, a place distant about 350 miles from their own country, was estimated at 800.

The district inhabited by the Kroomen extends, according to the maps, about twenty miles along the coast, from north-west to south-east. Its extent inland is supposed not to exceed the same distance. The Kroo country lies between  $4^{\circ} 54'$  and  $5^{\circ} 7' N.$  latitude. Fettra-Kroo, the principal town, is in long.  $7^{\circ} 48' W.$

In the Kroo country there are but five towns, viz. Little-kroo, which is the northernmost; then Settra-kroo, which is the chief town; then Kroobah, Kroo-settra; and, lastly, Will's-town. A few small villages, inhabited by strangers or slaves, are said to be scattered over the intermediate space, and at a greater distance from the shore, probably for the purpose of carrying on their cultivation. The population of this small district is supposed to be greater than in most other countries on the coast.

The general aspect of the country is champaign, and it is very woody. Its chief vegetable productions are rice, cassada, yams, plantanes, and Malaguetta pepper. The rice which it produces is valued by Europeans on account of its superior whiteness to what is in general to be met with on the coast.

In respect to the external appearance of the Kroomen, they are seldom very tall; but they are well made, muscular, vigorous, and active. They wear no clothes, except a small piece of East-India cloth wrapped round their loins; but they are fond of obtaining hats and old woollen jackets, which they are allowed to wear in their own country in the rainy season. A few wear European clothing while at Sierra Leone. They are extremely sensible of the cold during the rainy season, but never appear to suffer from the heat. The form of the African head differs in general from that of the European; but I think this difference is less in the Kroomen than in any other natives whom I have seen. In their temper, they are generally gay and cheerful; and this leads them to be very noisy and talkative. They sometimes show a talent for mimicry. They

seldom learn to speak English well, and of course they must understand it but imperfectly; the few who do understand it, become, I think, more readily expert at whatever business they are employed in than most other natives. They are very fond of adopting English names; but their choice is sometimes very whimsical, such as Pipe of Tobacco, Bottle of Beer, Papaw Tree, &c. They are quick in feeling insults, or even harsh and angry expressions; and they immediately become sulky and untractable. But they will bear any censure, even a sharp blow or two when their negligence deserves it, if it can be so contrived as to seem given more in jest than in earnest. In their general course of conduct, they are rather deliberate than impetuous; but they are far more courageous than the generality of the natives about Sierra Leone.

When hired by the month, their wages depending on the time they are at work, not upon the work performed, they are apt to be very indolent, unless carefully superintended. But they are fond of task-work, or working by the piece; and exert themselves exceedingly, when the reward is proportioned to the labour. When I first arrived in Africa in 1797, it was deemed a gross absurdity to imagine that a Krooman would do any kind of work unconnected with boats and shipping, as in that way alone they had hitherto been employed; and it was supposed their prejudices against innovation could never be overcome. Necessity forced us to try the experiment; and we now find that Kroomen will employ themselves in agricultural labour, or in any other way by which they can get money. They seem to think, at the same time, some kinds of work much more creditable than others. The washerwomen at Sierra Leone have lately employed their hired Kroomen in carrying home baskets of wet clothes from the brook. I have heard them grumble very much under their burdens, because "man was made to do woman's work;" nevertheless, as they gain money by it, they are disposed to put up with the indignity.

In their expenditure they are most rigid economists: a little tobacco is the only luxury which they allow themselves. In every other respect they are contented with the barest necessities. They are allowed nothing more for their subsistence than two pounds



of red rice a-day, (which makes only from one pound and a half to one pound and three quarters when clean and fit for use), and of this they will sell half when rice is dear. Though extremely fond of rum when given to them, I believe that they never buy it. I speak generally; for some will never drink it though offered to them. Their clothing I have spoken of already: probably it does not cost them ten shillings in a year. The residue of their gains is converted carefully into such goods as are most valuable in their own country.

In eighteen months or two years, a sufficient stock having been collected, the Krooman returns home with his wealth. A certain portion is given to the head men of the town; all his relations and friends partake of his bounty, if there be but a leaf of tobacco for each; his mother, if living, has a handsome present. All this is done in order "to get him a good name:" what remains is delivered to his father "to buy him a wife." One so liberal does not long want a partner: the father obtains a wife for him; and after a few months of ease and indulgence, he sets off afresh for Sierra Leone, or some of the factories on the coast, to get more money. By this time he is proud of being acquainted with "white man's fashion;" and takes with him some raw inexperienced youngster, whom he initiates into his own profession, taking no small portion of the wages of the *élève* for his trouble. In due time his coffers are replenished; he returns home; confirms his former character for liberality; and gives the residue of his wealth to his father to "get him another wife." In this way he proceeds perhaps for ten or twelve years, or more, increasing the number of his wives, and establishing a great character among his countrymen; but scarcely a particle of his earnings is at any time applied to his own use. I have heard of one Krooman who had eighteen wives: twelve and fourteen I am told are not uncommon: the Kroomen who returned home in the *Crocodile* frigate, when that vessel went down the African coast with the commissioners of African Inquiry, had mostly three or four.

One of the Kroomen on-board having been asked what he would do with so much money as he was possessed of, replied, that he hoped he had

enough to buy him two wives, to add to the two he already had acquired. When he had got the additional two, he would return to Sierra Leone and get more money. His father, who was still living, he said, "had got eighteen wives." The wives, of course, are servants who labour for him in the field as well as in the house.

The number of Kroo canoes which push off to trading vessels, many miles from land, with trifling articles for sale, is another proof that they do not spare their labour if they have the slightest hope of profit. Two or three pounds of tobacco is, perhaps, the utmost they can get in exchange for their goods; and for this trifle they will sometimes row out to sea ten, twelve, or fifteen, miles. We had not less than twenty canoes at a time about the *Crocodile*, one afternoon, offering their fish for sale; and they kept up with us, by means of their paddles, more than an hour, while the *Crocodile* was going from five to six knots by the log. A leaf or two of tobacco was all they got for a fish; and few of them had any considerable number for sale. In coming up with the vessel it was estimated that they could not go at a less rate than seven knots an hour: yet in many instances the canoe was paddled by only two men.

One of the greatest drawbacks from the usefulness of the Kroomen, as hired labourers, at Sierra Leone, arises from their readiness rather to suffer in their own persons than to bear testimony against each other. Detection is rendered so difficult, and a thief of consequence can command so many accomplices (for they scarcely dare refuse their aid, and never dare to inform), that the temptation to steal is increased ten-fold. The public punishment which our laws impose is far less feared than the sure and secret vengeance of the magician.

All this is supported by superstition; and under the cloak of superstition they bear cruelty and injustice. Who shall break through these shackles? Premiums have been proposed to Kroomen, if they would settle in Sierra Leone; but take away from the Krooman his desire of respect and distinction in his own country, and you take away his very motive for that industry and self-denial which procure for him, at present, a preference over other natives.

The indifference of Kroomen to European



European arts and European comforts, made me once think them a very dull race of men, to say the least. I was struck when I first came to Africa with the different manner in which a Krooman and a Mandingo man (a Mohammedan) viewed an English clock. It was a new thing to both of them. The Krooman eyed it attentively for about a minute, but with an unmoved countenance, and then walked away to look at something else, without saying a word. The Mandingo man could not sufficiently admire the equal and constant motion of the pendulum; his attention was repeatedly drawn to it: he made all possible inquiries as to the cause of its motion; he renewed the subject next morning, and could hardly be persuaded that the pendulum had continued to "walk," as he called it, all night. In general, I think, the case is nearly the same. They have little or no curiosity about things which are of no use in their own country; they are careless about our comforts and luxuries; none of them have been rendered necessary by habit, and they would often be inconsistent with the principal objects of their pursuit.

A Krooman will never sell a Krooman, nor allow him to be sold by others if he can prevent it. Partly from their general usefulness on the coast, partly from the probability that the sale of a Krooman would be severely revenged, they go about every where, in slave ships and to slave factories, and are active agents in the slave-trade, without any more apprehension of being sold themselves than if they were British mariners. At home, their numbers make them formidable to their neighbours; and they seem seldom to be engaged in war, but when great divisions exist among themselves: few, therefore, are ever sold.

The numerals in the Kroo language are as follows:

One	.....	Dóh, or Dúh.
Two	.....	Saū, or Saung.
Three	.....	Taū, or Táh.
Four	.....	Nyéah, (one syllable.)
Five	.....	Mú.
Six	.....	Móneäh Dúh.
Seven	.....	Móneäh Saung.
Eight	.....	Moneah Táh.
Nine	.....	Sep-ah-duh.
Ten	.....	Poò-ah, or Poòneäh.
Eleven	.....	Poòneäh Dúh.

I add a few more specimens of the language.

Moon	.....	Chò.
Sun	.....	Gíöh.
Night	.....	Wóoroo-ah'.
Man	.....	Nyíroh, or Nyí-yáh'.
Woman	.....	Bi-yinoh'.
Fire	.....	Nyèr, (one syllable).
Water	.....	Ni.
Sea	.....	Yámooz.
Cassada	.....	Súgüräh.
Rice	.....	Quoh'.

Nearly all the vowels are pronounced very short; the consonants indistinct; with occasionally a strong nasal sound, particularly in the numbers two and three:—an apostrophe after a word marks that short breaking off of a sound, (without dwelling on the first letter, or connecting it smoothly with the first letters of the next word,) which is common in many languages on the coast.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

REFLECTIONS on VOLCANOS, by M. GAY-LUSSAC; read lately before the ROYAL ACADEMY of SCIENCES at PARIS.

[So eminent a philosopher as M. Gay-Lussac having treated at large on the difficult subject of the theory of volcanoes, we consider it our duty to submit his observations on a subject so eminently interesting.]

**T**WO hypotheses (says M. Gay-Lussac) may be formed as to the cause which produces volcanic phenomena. According to one of these, the earth remains in a state of incandescence at a certain depth below the surface (a supposition strongly favoured by the observations which have been recently made on the progressive increase of temperature in mines); and this heat is the chief agent in volcanic phenomena. According to the second hypothesis, the principal cause of these phenomena is a very strong and as yet unneutralized affinity existing between certain substances, and capable of being called into action by fortuitous contact, producing a degree of heat sufficient to fuse the lavas and to raise them to the surface of the earth by means of the pressure of elastic fluids.

According to either of these hypotheses, it is absolutely necessary that the volcanic furnaces should be fed by substances originally foreign to them, and which have been some how or other introduced into them.

In fact, at those remote epochs which



which witnessed the great catastrophes of our globe,—epochs at which the temperature of the earth must have been higher than it now is, the melted substances which it contained consequently more liquid, the resistance of its surface less, and the pressure exercised by elastic fluids greater,—all that could be produced was produced; an equilibrium must have established itself, the agitated mass must have subsided into a state of repose which could no longer be troubled by intestine causes, and which can only now be disturbed by fresh contact between bodies accidentally brought together, and which were, perhaps, only added to the mass of the globe subsequently to the solidification of its surface.

Now the possibility of contact between bodies in the interior of the earth, the ascent of lava to a considerable height above its surface, ejections by explosion, and earthquakes, necessarily imply that those extraneous substances which penetrate into volcanic furnaces must be elastic fluids, or rather liquids capable of producing elastic fluids, either by means of heat which converts them into vapour, or by affinity which sets at liberty some gaseous elements. According to analogy, the only two substances capable of penetrating into the volcanic furnaces in volumes sufficiently large to feed them, are air, and water, or the two together. Many geologists have assigned to the air an important office in volcanos; its oxygen, according to them, sustains their combustion: but a very simple observation will suffice to overthrow this opinion entirely.

How, indeed, is it possible for the air to penetrate into the volcanic furnaces when there exists a pressure acting from within towards the exterior, capable of raising liquid lava, a body three times as heavy as water, to the height of more than one thousand *mètres*, as at Vesuvius, or even of more than three thousand, as is the case in a great number of volcanos? A pressure of one thousand *mètres* of lava, equivalent to a pressure of three thousand *mètres* of water, or to that of about three hundred atmospheres, necessarily excludes the introduction of any air whatever into volcanos; and as this pressure subsists for a long series of years, during which the volcanic phenomena continue in the ut-

most activity, it follows that the air can have no share whatever in their production.

It is moreover evident, that, if the air had a free communication with the volcanic furnaces, the ascent of lava, and earthquakes, would be impossible.

If the air cannot be the cause of volcanic phenomena, it is probable, on the contrary, that water is a very important agent in them.

It can hardly be doubted that water does penetrate into volcanic furnaces. A great eruption is invariably followed by the escape of an enormous quantity of aqueous vapour, which, being condensed by the cold which prevails above the summits of volcanos, falls again in abundant rains accompanied by terrific thunder, as was the case at the famous eruption of Vesuvius in 1794, which destroyed Torre del Greco. Aqueous vapours and hydrochloric gas have also frequently been observed in the daily ejections of volcanos. It is scarcely possible to conceive the formation of these in the interior of volcanos without the agency of water.

If we admit that water is one of the principal agents in volcanos, we must proceed to examine the real means by which it acts, upon either of the hypotheses we have just laid down concerning the heat of volcanic furnaces. If we suppose, according to the first hypothesis, that the earth continues in a state of incandescence, at a certain depth below its surface, it is impossible to conceive the existence of water at that depth; for the temperature of the earth having formerly been of necessity higher, its fluidity greater, and the thickness of its solid crust less, than at the present time, the water must necessarily have disengaged itself from its interior, and have risen to the surface.

If we wish therefore to give any air of probability to this hypothesis, and to maintain the importance of water as a principal agent in volcanos, we must assume that it penetrated from the surface downwards to the incandescent strata of the earth; but in order to come to this conclusion, we must suppose that it had a free communication with those strata, that it gradually acquired heat before it reached them, and that the vapour it produced, compressed by the weight of its whole liquid column, obtained a sufficient elastic force to elevate the lavas,



lavas, to produce earthquakes, and to cause all the other terrible phenomena of volcanos.

The difficulties obviously involved in these suppositions, and to which many others might be added, render the hypothesis that the heat of volcanos is to be attributed to the state of incandescence of the earth at a certain depth below the surface perfectly inadmissible. I must further remark, that this incandescence is itself quite hypothetical; and that, notwithstanding the observations on the increase of temperature in mines, I regard it as extremely doubtful.

Upon the second hypothesis which we laid down, that the principal cause of volcanic phenomena is a very strong, and as yet unneutralized, affinity existing between certain substances, and capable of being called into action by fortuitous contact, it is necessary to suppose that the water meets, in the interior of the earth, substances with which it has an affinity so strong as to effect its decomposition, and to disengage a considerable quantity of heat.

Now the lavas ejected by volcanos are essentially composed of silica, alumina, lime, soda, and oxide of iron;—bodies which, being all oxides and incapable of acting upon water, cannot be supposed to have originally existed in their present state in volcanos; and from the knowledge which has been obtained of the true nature of these substances, by the admirable discoveries of Sir Humphry Davy, it is probable that the greater part, if not all of them, may exist in a metallic state. There is no difficulty in conceiving that, by their contact with water, they might decompose it, become changed into lava, and produce sufficient heat to account for the greater part of the volcanic phenomena. But, as my object is not to construct a system, but, on the contrary, to examine the probability of the two hypotheses under consideration, and to direct the attention of future observers towards those facts which are most likely to throw light upon the causes of volcanos, I shall proceed to point out the consequences which must result from the adoption of the latter hypothesis. If water be really the agent which sustains the volcanic fires by means of its oxygen, we must admit, as a necessary and very important consequence, that an

enormous quantity of hydrogen, either free or combined with some other principle, would be disengaged through the craters of volcanos. Nevertheless it does not appear that the disengagement of hydrogen is very frequent in volcanos. Although, during my residence at Naples in 1805, with my friends M. Alexander de Humboldt and M. Leopold de Buch, I witnessed frequent explosions of Vesuvius, which threw up melted lava to the height of more than 200 *mètres*, I never perceived any inflammation of hydrogen. Every explosion was followed by columns (*tourbillons*) of a thick and black smoke, which must have been ignited if they had been composed of hydrogen, being traversed by bodies heated to a temperature higher than was necessary to cause their inflammation.

This smoke, the evident cause of the explosions, contained therefore other fluids than hydrogen. But what was its true nature? If we admit that it is water which furnishes oxygen to volcanos, it will follow that, as its hydrogen does not disengage itself in a free state, it must enter into some combination. It cannot enter into any compound inflammable by means of heat at its contact with the air; it is however very possible that it unites with chlorine to form hydrochloric acid.

A great many observations have in fact been recently given to the world on the presence of this acid in the vapours of Vesuvius; and, according to that excellent observer M. Breislack, it is at least as abundant in them as sulphurous acid. M. Menard de la Groye (whose conclusions on volcanos I however think too precipitate to be adopted), and M. Monticelli, to whom the public is indebted for some excellent observations on Vesuvius, also regard the presence of hydrochloric acid in its vapours as incontestible. I have myself no longer any doubt on this fact, though during my stay in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius I could never distinguish by the smell any thing but sulphurous acid; it is, however, very possible, that the extraneous substances mixed with the hydrochloric acid disguised its odour.

It is very much to be wished that M. Monticelli, who is so favourably situated for observing Mount Vesuvius, would place some water, containing a little potass, in open vessels on different parts of this volcano; the water



water would gradually become charged with acid vapours, and after some time it would be easy to determine their nature.

If the whole of the hydrogen furnished by water to the combustible substances contained in volcanic furnaces becomes combined with chlorine, the quantity of hydrochloric acid disengaged by volcanos ought to be enormous. It would then become a matter of surprise that the existence of this acid had not been observed sooner. Besides, the chlorine must enter into combination with the metals of silica, alumina, lime, and oxide of iron; and in order to explain the high temperature of volcanos, we must suppose that the contact of the chlorides of silicium and aluminium with water produces a great evolution of heat. Such a supposition is by no means improbable; but, even if we admit it, we are still in want of a great many data, before we can render its application to volcanic phenomena satisfactory.

If the combustible metals are not in the state of chlorides, hydrochloric acid is then a secondary result; it must proceed from the action of the water upon some chloride (probably that of sodium), an action which is favoured by the mutual affinity of oxides. M. Thenard and I have already shown, that, if perfectly dry sea-salt and sand are both heated red-hot, no hydrochloric acid is evolved; we found, also, that sea-salt undergoes no alteration from the agency of water alone; but, if aqueous vapour is suffered to pass over a mixture of sand, or of clay with sea-salt, hydrochloric acid is immediately disengaged in great abundance.

Now the production of this acid, by the conjoint action of water and some oxide upon a chloride, must be very frequent in volcanos. Lava contains chlorides, since it gives them out abundantly when it comes in contact with the air. MM. Monticelli and Covelli extracted, merely by repeated washings with boiling water, more than nine per cent. of sea-salt from the lava of Vesuvius in 1822. It is exhaled through the mouths of volcanos; for very beautiful crystals of it are found in the scoria covering incandescent lava. If, therefore, lava comes in contact with water, either in the interior of the volcano, or at the surface of the earth by means of air, hydrochloric acid must necessarily be produced. Messrs. Monticelli and Covelli

have, in fact, observed the production of acid vapours in crevices nearly incandescent; but they took them for sulphurous acid. I am, on the contrary, convinced that they were essentially composed of hydrochloric acid. It is allowable to doubt the accuracy of their observation, since they have expressed considerable uncertainty as to the nature of these acid vapours, whether they were sulphurous or muriatic.

It is well known that lava, especially when it is spongy, contains a great deal of specular iron. In 1805, on inspecting, with M. de Humboldt and M. de Buch, a gallery formed on Vesuvius by the lava of the preceding year, which after encrusting the surface had gradually sunk below it, I saw so great a quantity of specular iron, that it formed what I may be allowed to call a vein: its beautiful micaceous crystals covered the walls of this gallery, in which the temperature was still too high to permit us to stay long. Now, the peroxide of iron being in a high degree fixed at a temperature much higher than that of lava, it is not probable that it was volatilized in that state: it is very probable that it was primitively in the state of chloride.

If, indeed, we take protochloride of iron which has been melted, and expose it to a dull red heat in a glass tube, and then pass over its surface a current of steam, we shall obtain a great quantity of hydrochloric acid and of hydrogen gas; and black deutoxide of iron will remain in the tube. If, instead of steam, we use dry oxygen, we shall obtain chlorine and peroxide of iron. This experiment is easily made by mixing chloride of iron with dry chlorate of potass; at a very moderate temperature chlorine disengages itself in abundance. If we suffer a stream of moist air to pass over the chloride at the temperature above mentioned, approaching to a red heat, we obtain chlorine, hydrochloric acid, and peroxide of iron. The effects observed with perchloride of iron are the same. If it be exposed to moisture, hydrochloric acid is immediately obtained, or chlorine if it be exposed to oxygen; in either case peroxide of iron is formed.

I can imagine, therefore, that iron in the state of chloride exists in the smoke exhaled by volcanos, or by their lava at its contact with the air, and



that by means of heat, of water, and of the oxygen of the air, it is changed into peroxide, which collects, and assumes a crystalline form during precipitation. If we suffer a stream of chlorine at the temperature of about 400° to pass over a steel harpsichord-wire, the wire immediately becomes incandescent, but not nearly so soon as with oxygen. The perchloride of iron is very volatile; it crystallizes on cooling into very small light flakes, which instantly fall into deliquescence on exposure to the air. It heats so strongly with water, that I should not be surprised, if, in a large mass, and with a proportional quantity of water, it should become incandescent. I make this observation in order to suggest to my readers, that, if silicium and aluminium really existed in the bowels of the earth in the state of chloride, they might produce a much higher temperature upon coming in contact with water, since their affinity for oxygen is much greater than that of iron.

If, as can hardly be doubted, sulphurous acid be really disengaged from volcanos, it is very difficult to form an opinion of its true origin. Whence should it derive the oxygen necessary to its formation, unless it be the result of the decomposition of some sulphates by the action of heat; and of the affinity of their bases for other bodies? This opinion appears to me to be the most probable; for I cannot conceive, from what is known of the properties of sulphur, that it is an agent in volcanic fires.

Klaproth and M. Vauquelin have conjectured that the colour of basalt might be ascribed to carbon; but, to confute this supposition, we need only remark, that when a fusible mineral, even if it contain less than ten hundredths of oxide of iron, is heated to a high temperature in a crucible made of clay and pounded charcoal (*creuset brasque*), a considerable quantity of iron is produced, as Klaproth has shown in the first volume of his *Essays*. Messrs. Gueniveau and Berthier assert, moreover, that there remains no more than from three to four hundredths of oxide of iron in the scoræ of highly-heated furnaces. Now, as lava contains a large proportion of iron, and as the basalt which has been analysed contains from fifteen to twenty-five hundredths of the same substance, it is not probable that

carbon could exist in the presence of so large a quantity of iron without reducing it.\*

Is it not possible that, if hydrogen be disengaged from volcanos, metallic iron, the oxides of which have the property of reducing at a high temperature, may be found in lava? It is at least certain that it does not contain iron in the state of peroxide; for lava acts powerfully on a magnetized bar, and the iron it contains appears to be at the precise degree of oxidation which alone is determinable by water; that is to say, in the state of deutoxide. I have already shown, that, if hydrogen be mixed with many times its volume of aqueous vapour, it becomes incapable of reducing oxides of iron.

The necessity which appears to me to exist for the agency of water in volcanic furnaces, the presence of some hundred parts of soda in lava, as also of sea-salt, and of several other chlorides, renders it very probable that it is sea-water which most commonly penetrates into them. One objection, however, which I ought not to conceal, presents itself: namely, that it appears necessarily to follow from this supposition, that the streams of lava would escape through the same channels which had served to convey the water, since they would experience a slighter resistance in them than in those through which they are raised to the surface of the earth. It might also be expected that the elastic fluids formed in volcanic furnaces before the ascent of lava to the surface of the earth, would frequently boil up through those same channels to the surface of the sea. I am not aware that such a phænomenon has ever been observed, though it is very probable that the *mophètes*, so common in volcanic countries, are produced by these elastic fluids.

On the other hand, we may remark, that the long intervals between the eruptions and the state of repose in which volcanos remain for a great number of years, seem to demonstrate that their fires become extinguished, or at least considerably deadened; the water would then penetrate gradually

\* When these reflections were read before the Academy of Sciences, M. Vauquelin observed that he had found carbon in the ashes ejected by the last eruption of Vesuvius.—*Ann. de Chim.* tom. xxiii. p. 195.



by its own pressure into imperceptible fissures to a great depth in the interior of the earth, and would accumulate in the vast cavities it contains. The volcanic fires would afterwards gradually revive, and the lava, after having obstructed the channels through which the water penetrated, would rise to its accustomed vent; the diameter of which must continually increase by the fusion of its coats. These are mere conjectures; but the fact is certain, that water does really exist in volcanic furnaces.

It is evident that the science of volcanos is as yet involved in much uncertainty. Although there are strong grounds for the belief that the earth contains substances in a high degree combustible, we are still in want of those precise observations which might enable us to appreciate their agency in volcanic phenomena. For this purpose, an accurate knowledge of the nature of the vapours exhaled by different volcanos is requisite; for the cause which keeps them in activity being certainly the same in each, the products common to all might lead to its discovery. All other products will be accidental; that is to say, they will be the result of the action of heat upon the inert bodies in the neighbourhood of the volcanic furnace.

The great number of burning volcanos spread over the surface of the earth, and the still greater number of mineral masses which bear evident marks of their ancient volcanic origin, ought to make us regard the ultimate or outermost stratum of the earth as a crust of scorice, beneath which exist a great many furnaces, some of which are extinguished, while others are rekindled. It is well calculated to excite surprise, that the earth, which has endured through so many ages, should still preserve an intestine force sufficient to heave up mountains, overturn cities, and agitate its whole mass.

The greater number of mountains, when they arose from the heart of the earth, must have left these vast cavities, which would remain empty unless filled by water. I think, however, that De Luc, and many other geologists, have reasoned very erroneously on these cavities, which they imagine stretching out into long galleries, by means of which earth-

quakes are communicated to a distance.

An earthquake, as Dr. Young has very justly observed, is analogous to a vibration of the air. It is a very strong sonorous undulation, excited in the solid mass of the earth by some commotion which communicates itself with the same rapidity with which sound travels. The astonishing considerations in this great and terrible phenomenon are, the immense extent to which it is felt, the ravages it produces, and the potency of the cause to which it must be attributed. But sufficient attention has not been paid to the ease with which all the particles of a solid mass are agitated. The shock produced by the head of a pin at one end of a long beam causes a vibration through all its fibres, and is distinctly transmitted to an attentive ear at the other end. The motion of a carriage on the pavement shakes vast edifices, and communicates itself through considerable masses, as in the deep quarries under Paris. Is it therefore so astonishing that a violent commotion in the bowels of the earth should make it tremble in a radius of many hundreds of leagues? In conformity with the law of the transmission of motion in elastic bodies, the extreme stratum, finding no other strata to which to transmit its motion, makes an effort to detach itself from the agitated mass, in the same manner as in a row of billiard-balls, the first of which is struck in the direction of contact, the last alone detaches itself and receives the motion. This is the idea I have formed of the effects of earthquakes on the surface of the globe; and I should explain their great diversity, by also taking into consideration, with M. de Humboldt, the nature of the soil, and the solutions of continuity which it may contain.

In a word, earthquakes are only the propagation of a commotion through the mass of the earth; and are so far from depending on subterranean cavities, that their extent would be greater in proportion as the earth was more homogeneous.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT was very civil of "The Druid in London" to point out the play of Shakspeare, in which the allusion I had hinted at in my reminiscences of St.



St. Clement Danes occurs; and, I also think, his conjecture may be tolerably correct as to the expression applying to any other set of chimes as well as those of St. Clement's; only he must remember, that chimes are not, nor I believe never were, very common in London; and, as those of St. Clement's always play at the 'witching hour of night,' I think Shallow's remark is still in their favour. But, leaving this 'momentous' matter to abler hands, I must beg to say, that the succeeding part of 'the Druid's' note is by no means so civil, for he charges me with leaving unnoticed "the forum of Orator Henley in Portsmouth-street, and the Black Jack close by." Now, as my loose gossiping article, suggested originally by your notice of the Duke of York public house, was confined, and professed to be so, to the parish of St. Clement Danes, it was not likely I should step out of my way to notice two houses, however well I might know them, and however famous they might have once been, which are situated in the parish of St. Giles's in the fields, which happens to be the case with both the places 'the Druid' has mentioned. I have known the house that was once Orator Henley's in a variety of different occupations for the last thirty years: till within these few years it was a sale-room, but is now "Mr. Mitchell's assembly-rooms," who is a sort of rival to Mr. Chivers, mentioned in my former communication as now occupying the once Robin Hood debating rooms. As to the Black Jack, it has been for many years known as the sort of the house 'the Druid' describes it to have been; though I always understood it to be more visited by the performers than by persons connected with the press, but they very frequently associate. It is now I fear in the wane, and is more famous for being used by the butchers of Clare-market than any thing else. There is still a society kept up there called the 'Jackers,' a title to which 'the Druid' perhaps, at the time of his sojourning in Clement's Inn, might aspire.

In justice, however, to 'the Druid,' I must say, that it is not wonderful he should mistake; for the houses he has pointed out are so close to St. Clement's, especially the Black Jack, that very many of the neighbours, I

believe, consider the latter house as being in that parish; the other house is much farther from it. In fact, the line which parts the two parishes runs directly between the houses on the south side of Lincoln's Inn fields, and those on the north side of Portugal-street, cutting in two the present Surgeon's-hall, and it will do so by the New Insolvent Debtor's Court, which is now building, and its offices in Lincoln's Inn fields; this line was originally a ditch, and is so designated in some very old plans of that neighbourhood.

With respect to leaving Clement's Inn unnoticed, I plead entirely guilty; but it was not for want of recollection nor local knowledge, for I lived in it nearly forty years; but I feared I should make my communication too tedious and too long; however, I am glad to find 'the Druid' has so much respect for the neighbourhood as to have wished for more. Still, I can tell 'the Druid,' that I know the commonly-received story of the kneeling black in the garden being the figure of a murderer, to be a falsehood; and that the man who murdered his master at No. 18, in the Inn, was a white man; and, alas! an Englishman: his history may be found in the old Newgate Calendars. I have understood, and believe, that the figure of the black was, on the contrary, meant as a compliment to the black servant of one of the ancients of the Society, who was so worthy and honest a man, that he was said to be as true as time; in allusion to which character, the sun-dial was placed on his head.

During my abode there, I have known, as residents merely, many gentlemen not unknown to the literary world; at the head of whom might be placed *little* Caslon, the once *great* letter-founder, who was certainly a *man of letters*. I remember Perry of the Chronicle, as he used to be called, having chambers there when he first began to write for it, and when he was a very poor man; his abilities, and the good fortune which afterwards attended them, are well known. Dr. Wolcott (alias Peter Pindar) had chambers at No. 17 for many years; and some twenty-five or thirty years ago, I think Mr. D'Israeli had chambers on the same staircase. Wooller of the Black Dwarf, and the late Peter Finnerty, had also chambers in the Inn recently; and I recollect Sedgwick, (who



(who was a Jacker,) and the good-natured Dicky Suett, living together in one set of chambers at No. 18; Sedgwick, it will be remembered, was bass-singer at Drury-Lane theatre; what Dicky Suett was, every body knows. The legal gentlemen, like performances at a fair, are *too numerous to mention*.  
J. M. LACEY.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I AM not a little surprised that the correspondent who favoured you with the exposition of our commercial system in your last number, was not somewhat startled at the glaring absurdity to which his conclusions led him; and was not, therefore, induced to suspect some fallacy in the documents from which those inferences were made. For what is the conclusion he comes to upon the faith of these Custom House statements? Why nothing less than this, "that 100,000,000*l.* value of British property, within the last seven years, has been distributed all over the world, without one farthing equivalent, directly or indirectly, having been received for it." That such a statement as this should be gravely put forth in the metropolis of the greatest commercial empire that ever existed, cannot but excite astonishment. That any individual should be found capable of supposing that our merchants and manufacturers are so deplorably blind to their own interest as to lavish away their property in this wholesale manner; that, instead of immediately abandoning a business so destructive, they should persevere in pursuing it for a series of years; and that, without exhibiting any symptoms of exhaustion and decay from this continued diminution of their resources, they should be generally most actively engaged in their manufactories, and yearly increasing their shipments; surely, sir, such propositions as these need only to be stated to have their fallacy perceived; and can only delude one, who is utterly unacquainted with the first principles of commerce, as well as with the powerful operation of that universal passion which gives rise to all commerce,—self-interest. That men should manufacture goods only to give them away, that merchants should export them to distant parts of the world without obtaining any return for them, or any remuneration even for their expenses in conveying them thither; and that, instead of being

deterred by the experience of a single year, they should pursue this expeditious and certain method of ruining themselves with redoubled vigour, eagerly striving to extend such a disposal of their commodities in every quarter of the globe; these are modes of conduct only to be expected from men whose proper habitation is the lunatic asylum, or the ship of fools. Whether the merchants and manufacturers of this kingdom are men of such a description, I think it quite unnecessary to enquire, neither will I encroach upon your columns by attempting to reply to "an exposition of our commercial system" proceeding upon such an assumption; but will leave it to the common sense of your readers, rightly to appreciate its merits, after thus calling their attention to the sagacious conclusions of its author.  
S. R.

*Grove-street, Hackney.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I FORWARD you some further observations made during my residence in the French metropolis.

THOMAS MORTIMER.

*Pilton, Barnstaple, Dec. 4, 1823.*

*The Exhibition.*

The reign of bigotry and dulness has already shed its baneful influence over the fine arts; and an exquisite painting, by one of the most celebrated artists, was rejected in consequence of Napoleon being a prominent figure on the canvass. The Exhibition of 1822 could, notwithstanding, boast of some highly-finished pictures, though it was too much disgraced by servile performances tending to exalt the royal family. How far such attempts merited success, may be illustrated by the following extract from the Catalogue, which contained many other descriptions equally enlightened:

No. 1036.—Vœu de S. A. R. Mme. la Duchesse de Berry, à Notre Dame de Liesse.

Dans le mois d'Avril 1819, M. de Bombelles, évêque d'Amiens, premier aumonier de S. A. R. Madame la Duchesse de Berry, vint à Liesse, selon le vœu de l'auguste princesse, demander à la Divinité un second Dieu donné, et ce vœu fut exaucé. Ce fut pour remercier le ciel de cet insigne bienfait, que S. A. R. se rendit à Notre Dame de Liesse, département de l'Aisne, le 24 Mai, 1821.

It is very probable that the first blessing, or God's gift, was a husband; and the second, being in that state which



which "ladies wish to be, who love their lords."

The feeling entertained by the French towards the English may be well exemplified by another extract from the same Catalogue:

No. 524.—Capture of the English frigate, *La Guerrière*, by the American frigate, *Constitution*.

— 525.—Capture of the English sloop of war, the *Frolic*, by the American sloop, *Wasp*.

— 526.—Capture of the English sloop of war, *Peacock*, by the American sloop, *Hornet*.

— 527.—Capture of the English fleet by the American, on Lake Champlain.

This enumeration is followed by a *Nota Bene*, signifying that, in each of the above engagements, the English possessed a superior force in number of men and weight of metal; at least, this note was attached to the Catalogues issued at the opening of the Exhibition, though I afterwards saw many of them in which the remark was omitted. Similar feelings of dislike may be traced in the exhibitions at the print-shops, where you perceive 'Le Bel Ecossais,' in all the pride of plaid and petticoat, which seemingly impartial admiration confers a right to be still more severe in their caricatures on John Bull.

#### *The Museum of Natural History in the Garden of Plants.*

It would be impossible to speak too highly of this noble collection, and of the admirable state of preservation of its various curiosities collected from every part of the globe: indeed, there was only one thing which I considered misplaced, and that was an enormous bust of Louis dix-huit, (or des huitres, as he is more generally styled by his admiring subjects,) towering above the heads of Linnaeus, Buffon, Fourcroy, &c. men of too great reputation to have such company obtruded upon them. It was pleasant to observe the sort of Freemasonry which exists among scientific men, and to perceive the numerous offerings from men of genius, some of which were presented at a time when their respective governments were devising means for exterminating that of France. Long may this good fellowship exist among the best, in spite of the military ambition and bigotry of the worst, part of mankind!

#### *Passports.*

Travellers cannot be too particular with respect to these incessant and

abominable plagues. You can travel in the interior of the country without annoyance; but immediately that you approach the coast, you are subject to continual interruptions. Some of the passports are whimsically descriptive. A youth of my acquaintance, who had very light hair, was described as having, — *une barbe naissante*. The English traveller is somewhat disappointed at finding all the domestics, in attendance at his ambassador's, composed of Frenchmen, as he there, naturally enough, expects to be understood in his native tongue. The residence of his excellency is also any thing but central in its situation, and is at such a distance from the Prefecture de Police, that it is necessary to devote a whole morning in obtaining the proper signatures.

#### *Schools,*

Usually denominated Colleges and Universities, possess many advantages which we should do well to emulate. The system of flogging is very rarely resorted to. The dread of the birch may have deterred many a boy from mischief, but it never inspired one with a zest for the acquirement of knowledge; on the contrary, it has blasted many a blossom which would have ripened into excellent fruit. Where it is constantly had recourse to, the frequent repetition destroys all sense of shame, and the boy's glory is placed in bearing the punishment without flinching, rather than in avoiding it, which is indeed often impossible, with those merciful pedants who unite the character of priest and pedagogue.\* An excellent regulation exists in almost all establishments for education, which enforces all the schools to be clothed alike.

#### *On the Expense of Living, &c.*

Instruction and amusement may be acquired at a very cheap rate indeed: but, with regard to the great portion of the middling classes, who resort to Paris from the idea of its being cheaper than London, they find themselves woefully deceived. Army and naval officers on half-pay can live much cheaper, and, of course, with infinitely more comfort, in London than in Paris; and the same thing may be said of the provinces when compared with

\* Corporal punishments might be in great measure, if not wholly, superseded by the introduction of Blair's Schoolmaster's and Governess's Registers.



with Devonshire, Wales, or the North of England. You cannot procure two decent apartments, in an eligible part of Paris, under fifty francs per month; it is usual to give the porter ten francs; and, if you breakfast in your own apartment, it will cost you  $1\frac{1}{2}$  franc more. A tolerable dinner amounts to three francs. From this statement of facts, subaltern officers may learn, that travelling for economy is a wild-goose chase. The persons who derive pecuniary benefit from the change of country, are such as drink their wine, have heavy rates and taxes to pay, large establishments to support, and children to educate. Such persons possessing no share in the representation at home, are justified in their removal to a soil less burthened with tithes and taxes.

*A Novel Method of Interpretation.*

I was one day dining at an eminent restaurateur's, where I observed a Cockney-looking gentleman regarding a plate of roast duck at an opposite table, with an eagerness which evinced a strong desire to partake of the same fare. After having contemplated the delicious morsel, he seized hold of a waiter's arm, and ineffectually endeavoured to make him comprehend the cravings of his appetite, by pointing to the quickly-vanishing wing; finding his efforts unsuccessful, he bawled out, equally to the astonishment and amusement of the guests,—“*Apportez-moi!*” and then imitated to perfection the quacking of a duck; and, as animals were not included in the curse of Babel, he succeeded in obtaining the object of his desires.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**M**USING upon this day,—the anniversary of the landing of William at Torbay in 1688, by which the rights and liberties of the British subject were secured,—I could not help feeling grateful that the family of the Stuarts were never suffered to return for the destruction of them. Neither the rebellion of 1715, nor of 1745, succeeded. In the suppression of these memorable insurrections, our dissenting forefathers took an active part; and the Brunswick family were sensible of their merit on these occasions. Job Orton, in his “*Life of Doddridge*,” mentions this good man going about, in the year 1745, and enlisting young men out of his own

congregation. But the following circumstance has recently come to my notice; it is found in the “*History of the Rebellion, 1715*,” by the Rev. Peter Ræ, a work not now much known, but marked by information and integrity.

“We have it from several good hands, that, upon this day's march, (Nov. 12, 1715,) Mr. Wood and Mr. Walker, two dissenting ministers in Lancashire, came to General Willis, while he was yet some miles from Preston, and told him they had a considerable party of men, well armed, for his Majesty's service; and that they were ready to take any part his excellency was pleased to assign them. As soon as he knew who they were, and had seen their men, he told them that, after he was come to Preston, he would assign them a post. Accordingly, when he arrived there, he made the necessary disposition for an attack, and sent back to tell them to keep the bridge over the Ribble, to prevent the rebels escaping that way, or their friends coming from that side to join them. This they did with so much courage and bravery, that the general regretted afterwards that he had not assigned them a better post. However, we are told that, after the general went up to London, he was pleased to notify their good conduct on that occasion to government, who generously settled upon them 100*l.* per annum!”

It is well known, Mr. Editor, that the rebels were surrounded in Preston,—and taken,—so effectually, that it put a speedy end to the insurrection. Thus the Protestant dissenters, though not the blind and indiscriminate admirers of all the measures of government, have within them the seeds of genuine loyalty. This numerous and respectable body of religionists can, on a proper emergency, rush forth, and, buckling on their armour, aid the cause, as well as swell the triumphs, of civil and religious liberty. The militant zeal of these two dissenting ministers entitle them to a niche in the Temple of Fame,—their deeds should occupy a page in the history of their country. Their well-directed ardour in so good a cause,—when thousands of Catholics, and even Churchmen, stood aloof,—ought, with every due encomium, to descend to posterity.

*Islington;*

J. EVANS.

Nov. 4, 1823.

*For*



For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES of RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

NO. I.

The Inquisition.

**T**HE history of the Inquisition is a full fountain, sending forth bitter waters; but it is a fund for supplying subjects of meditation, that should never leave a blank in our thoughts, nor should the memory of past events, indissolubly connected with it, be suffered to perish, like ephemeral topics of conversation, which cannot outlive the month. From long habit, we read over, with frigid indifference, the calamities resulting from those three great phenomena,—earthquakes, the eruptions of volcanoes, and the pestilence which walketh in darkness. Should a world of news of this kind start up to sight, the workings of our fancy would soon be wound up, and the expressions of curiosity would be faint: but the dreadful idea of the Inquisition, like some theme that comes home to men's business and bosoms, sets every spring of the mind in motion, employs the magnifying powers of imagination, and ranks high as a leading object in the series of intelligence and extensive enquiry.

The Inquisition in Spain has been ever accompanied by a series of inauspicious occurrences. This bloody tribunal has ever given a turn decidedly sinister to the current of national prosperity, and, enveloped in obscurity itself, like a malignant planet, has intercepted the lustre of its history, so that it appears to have experienced almost a total eclipse. Wherever the poisonous breath of the Holy Office (like the blast of death) has diffused itself, the most populous towns have been deprived of their inhabitants, their walls have included only informers and victims, and the most productive soil has proved stubborn and ungrateful to the plough.

Portugal, Italy, Sicily, and several parts of the Indies and New World, have long groaned, more or less, under the homicidal axe of inquisitors; but no-where has the Inquisition vented such hostile rage, no-where have its thunders been pointed with such terrible and irresistible effect, as in Spain. In vain has creation smiled,—woods, hills, vales, the boundless charms of nature, inviting to gaze and admire; all these scenes of beauty were marred, clothed with

a mournful hue, by those SPIRITS OF HELL, torturing the hearts of the innocent with needless wretchedness.

Their crimes, their cruelties, perpetrated in the name of indulgent heaven; the mild effulgence of the God of mercy pleaded to drag their victims to the fire; men, like fiends, attired in the robes of religion, virtue, civil worth! In the states of most Catholic kings, the ministers of a religion, which commands us to pardon errors unto seventy times seven, with peace on their lips, and murder in the heart, parting as under the bonds of nature, and waging an accursed infernal war with the dawns of pure reason, with virtues which they well knew, but would not imitate.

Happily for humanity, and, I dare say, for religion also, the Inquisition changed its existence for the long sleep of an eternal night. The French, in their attempts to impose a new yoke on the Spaniards, emancipated them from that of the Holy Office, and the Cortes of Cadiz solemnly sanctioned the suppression of the Tribunals of Thought. Now the Constitutional government is destroyed, the close, insinuating, cunning, rapacious, and revengeful, *Confrerie*, will continue to inflict its wrongs.

Several authors, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, have attempted to write the history of the Inquisition, or rather to develope and recapitulate its crimes. Secrecy, however, among other justly odious measures for the attainment of their objects, being always the prime mover in their arbitrary councils, this very circumstance has bereaved writers of authentic materials, and led them into gross errors or exaggerations unworthy of history. Truth was concealed, from the danger of revealing it; and, in fact, what historian, prior to the French revolution, would have attempted to disgrace, or dared to denounce, the Inquisition, as a barbarous and anti-christian institution? Such, then, was the dread of giving umbrage to the Holy Office, that the author of the "History of Inquisitions," the only critical work that appeared under the ancient regime, was obliged to publish it in Germany, with the precaution of being strictly anonymous.

Soon after the French had abolished the Inquisition in Spain, M. Lavallé published at Paris an "History of the Religious Inquisitions of Italy, Spain, and



and Portugal, wherein he only sanctioned the numerous errors then in circulation. About the same time, the respectable canon Llorente was employed in making the most minute researches, in the Archives of the Inquisition, of which he had been appointed secretary, intending to present the public with an authentic history of that institution, and its acts. This work, so remarkable in all respects, appeared in 1817, under the title of "A Critical History of the Spanish Inquisition." The author received ample satisfaction, in the proportionate success which attended it; and, his name being connected with the publication of such an history, a niche, at least, will be tenanted by him in the Temple of Fame. His facts are stated fairly, and his observations dictated with candor; of course his merits will be appreciated by the benefits he has conferred on mankind.

This work consists of four large volumes, in octavo: from its magnitude and price, it is not within the reach of readers in general, and an abridgment has therefore become necessary. This article will only treat of the Spanish Inquisition; we may consider it as the great exemplar, in the application of its doctrines to practice, which has been followed by many others in different parts,—Italy, Portugal, America, and the Indies.

No sooner was the Christian religion established, than heresies sprang up in the church. There were never more sectaries, or reputed sectaries, than in the first ages; and they had always bishops and archbishops at their head. In those times appeared, successively, the Gnostics, who held that faith was sufficient, without good works; the Nicolaitans, who pleaded for a community of wives; the Arians, who denied the consubstantiality, or the equal substance, of the Son with the Father in the Trinity; the Apollinarians, who maintained that Jesus had not assumed a body of flesh, like ours, or a reasonable soul; the Nestorians, who asserted that Mary was not the mother of God; the Monothelites, contending for one sole will in Jesus Christ; the Iconoclasts, who refused worship to images; the Montanists, who pretended to a discipline divinely inspired, more perfect than that of the Apostles; the Pelagians, whose system of free will tended to render void the doctrine of grace; the Manicheans,

who established two principles, beneficent and maleficent; the Donatists, who professed to be the only true church; the Priscillianists, who held the human soul to be of the same substance as God; and the Macedonians, who denied the divinity of the Holy Spirit: these were the principal, but there were other sects, distinguishable both by their numbers and diversity.

During the first three ages of the church, and till the peace of Constantine, only mild and humane methods were resorted to with heretics; corporal punishments were unknown, and excommunication was only employed in obstinate cases, after all the means of persuasion had failed. But the popes and bishops of the fourth century, imitating the conduct for which they had reproached the Pagan priests, found means to get civil laws established against heretics. These penalties, from the fourth to the eighth century, consisted in marks of infamy, the privation of honours and employments, the confiscation of goods, the prohibition of making or of succeeding to legacies, and paying fines, more or less considerable.

The popes proceeded to solicit other punishment, more severe; such as fustigation, and transportation or exile. The Manicheans and Donatists were the only heretics punishable with death, from the troubles which they gave rise to in Africa and at Rome. Under the imperial judges, a voluntary abjuration of heresy secured from all farther prosecution; the bishops had not then attained judiciary powers, except in particular cases.

The church of Spain, at the fourth council of Toledo, decreed, in concurrence with King Sisenand, that Judaising heretics should be placed under the control of the bishops, to be by them chastised, and constrained to abandon Judaism. The penalties against those who from Christianity relapsed into idolatry, were proportioned to the quality of the delinquent: excommunication and exile, if of noble race; confiscation of goods and scourging, if of low condition.

During this second epoch of church history, the ecclesiastics obtained from the emperors and kings a great number of privileges. In due time appeared the false Decretals, consecrated by the ignorance that universally prevailed. By these Decretals, the Roman pontiffs acquired such an ascendant



over the people, that the papal authority became, as it were, boundless, even in temporal concerns. In fact, after the Romans had banished their last duke Basil, Pope Gregory II. seized on the civil government of Rome; and his successor, Gregory III. acted as a temporal sovereign, in his treaties with the Lombard kings. Ere long, the pontiffs began to arrogate the right of absolving subjects from their allegiance, and thereby disposing of the crowns of kings.

The humiliation or compliance of Christian kings was favourable to the establishment of the Inquisition. In the times ensuing, which may be called the third epoch, all the natural sentiments of moderation and mildness gave way to the restless and intractable character of the popes and ecclesiastics. The Emperor Michael, on his ascending the throne, renewed all the laws which condemned to death the Manichean heretics; laws which, according to the sentiments prevalent at the present period, contained only what tended to cloud the intellect, to inflame the passions, and harass the human mind. The Abbot Theophanes, whose character stood high for piety and learning, openly declared that burning heretics was consistent with the spirit of the Gospel. Some time after, Gothescal, a *religieux* of the order of St. Benedict, published certain erroneous tenets on the subject of predestination. A council, composed of thirteen bishops and some abbots, assembled instantly, and condemned him to imprisonment, and to receive 100 lashes, at a public whipping.

In the beginning of the eleventh century, certain heretics were discovered at Orleans, and in some other towns of France, that seemed to profess the doctrine of the Manicheans. Another council was presently assembled, which condemned them to be burnt. They were delivered over to the secular arm, and suffered accordingly. The court of Rome made the prosecution of heretics meritorious; and apostolical indulgences were granted, in recompence for zeal manifested in such a cause.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
I CANNOT refrain from presenting, through the medium of your Magazine, my grateful acknowledgments,

and my sincere congratulations, to the learned Dr. Jones, for the important service he has recently rendered to literature by his valuable Lexicon. In this humble tribute, I am sure I shall be joined by every person that can properly appreciate the value of Grecian literature, or whom vexatious disappointment has taught to lament the obstacles by which its general diffusion has hitherto been so much retarded.

It is not amongst the least of the numerous improvements and advantages of which the present age can boast, that the absurd custom of teaching Greek through the medium of the Latin language is giving way to a more simple and rational method, and that the difficulty of acquiring an intimate knowledge of a language so noble, so elegant, and so important, is daily decreasing, through the meritorious assiduity of some modern literary heroes.

That the valuable life of Dr. Jones may be spared, and that he may be enabled to prosecute his philological labours with ardour and success, is the prayer of many, and, amongst them, of  
L. LANGLEY.

Brampton Academy; Nov. 11.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the Monthly Magazine has always been distinguished by its impartiality, I am confident you will do me the justice to insert a few remarks on the critique upon the recent edition of my first set of Psalm and Hymn Tunes. The writer of that article has certainly never been in the habit of frequenting country churches, where the place of an organ is supplied by an instrumental band, or he would have seen the propriety of what I have said in my preface, about the performance of tenor parts as trebles, and *vice versa*. It is no unusual thing, in country choirs, for the principal melody, or first treble, to be taken by men's voices as a tenor part; while the parts which were designed by the composer for tenor instruments, or voices, are played by flutes or clarionets in the octave above, so that the harmony is completely inverted, and the consecutive fourths changed into consecutive fifths.

With the merits or demerits of the Hymns, quoted by the reviewer, I have nothing to do, as they were published



published and circulated all over the world long before I was born.

Nov. 4. DAVID EVERARD FORD.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,*

SIR,

**Y**OUR correspondent C. R. says that Elia has stated that the author of the "Beggar's Petition" was an usher to a school. Pray, sir, do not believe Elia: the wily rogue asserted it merely to draw from me the stupendous secret, he knowing that I held secrets in store, connected with that poem, much more important than the mere name of the author, and which secret he was anxious to draw out of me; and now, in laying the name before the public, I know not whether it is not less to oblige your correspondent C. R. than the disconsolate friend of Elia, who seems, by his own account, to be, alas! no more; but who could, when living, twist me round his fingers.

Behold, then, the name, ye curious thousands,—Dr. Josiah Webster.

VOX EMISSA.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A**S a supplement to the ecclesiastical article inserted at page 325-9 of the last volume of your invaluable Miscellany, I herewith send you a statement of the incumbents of the Irish bishoprics, showing their connexion with seats in the Commons House of Parliament, the dates of their appointments, and arranged in the order in which they sit in the Peers House of Parliament, pursuant to the Act of Union; a clause of which enacted, that one archbishop and three bishops should sit one session of Parliament in rotation.

S. H.

The following sat in the first session of the seventh Parliament of the United Kingdom, and first of George IV. assembled April 21, 1820.

**Tuam.**—The Right Hon. William Poer le Trench, D.D. brother of the Earl of Clancarty, created a bishop in 1802, and preferred to the archbishopric of Tuam, primacy of Connaught, and bishopric of Ardagh, in 1819. This Right Rev. prelate supported by his vote the second reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, against her late Majesty; but voted against the third reading. He was one of the most active and efficient co-adjutors of the Committee for the relief of the distresses of Ireland in 1822.

**Leighlin and Ferns.**—The Bishop of this see, in this session, was the Right Hon. R. P. T. Loftus (*vide* Clogher). He was succeeded in 1822, at Leighlin and Ferns, by the present prelate, Thomas Elrington, D.D. preferred from Limerick, to which he was appointed in 1820.

**Cloyne.**—Charles Morgan Warburton, D.D. was preferred to this bishopric in 1820, from Limerick, to which he was appointed in 1806.

**Cork and Ross.**—The Hon. Thomas St. Lawrence, D.D. 1807. This Hon. and Rev. prelate voted in favour of the Bill of Pains and Penalties against her late Majesty in all its stages. Ferns and Cloyne did not vote at all.

*George IV. 2d session, 1821.*

**Armagh.**—The prelate who filled the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, in this session, was the Right Hon. Wm. Stuart, D.D. who died in 1822, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. John George de la Poer Beresford, D.D. who was appointed to the bishopric of Raphoe in 1806; archbishop of Dublin in 1820, from whence he was preferred to the archbishopric of Armagh, and primacy of all Ireland. The favours bestowed on this family, at the expense of the Irish and British people, exceeds belief. There is no means of ascertaining correctly the amount they annually receive; but it is speaking within bounds to say, that it exceeds the means of subsistence of more than 20,000 Irish families; no fewer than eight of the family holding church preferment; and there are two (J. C. and H. B. Beresford,) on the Irish pension-list for no less than 2337*l.* 10*s.* per annum each, for loss of office as wine-tasters at the port of Dublin; (*vide* page 26, Parliamentary Return, No. 596, session 1822.) The Marquis of Waterford is head of the family, and influences about six votes in the House of Commons (*vide* Times newspaper of the 20th of February, 1823, for a very interesting exposition respecting them).

**Killaloe and Kilfenora.**—The prelate who sat in Parliament for this see, in this session, was Richard Mant, D.D. preferred to Down and Conner in 1823; and was succeeded at Killaloe by Alexander Arbuthnot, D.D. C. Arbuthnot, who sits in Parliament for St. Germain's, Cornwall, influences also the vote of the member for Cashel, in Ireland.

**Kilmore.**—George de la Poer Beresford,



ford, D.D. appointed in 1802. (*Vide Armagh above.*)

*Clogher.*—The Rev. prelate who sat in Parliament for this see, in this session, was the Hon. Percy Jocelyn; he was appointed bishop of Leighlin and Ferns in 1809, and preferred to Clogher in 1820; disgraced himself in 1822: succeeded by the Right Hon. Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham Loftus, D.D. appointed bishop of Kilfenora in 1804, preferred to Leighlin and Ferns in 1820, and was the representative bishop for that see in the session of that year. He is brother of the Marquis of Ely, who influences two votes in the House of Commons.

Stuart, Mant, Beresford, and Loftus, all voted with the majority of 159, (twenty-five of which were churchmen,) against a minority of 120, who supported the second reading of a bill, on the 17th of April, 1820, for relieving the Roman Catholics from the political disabilities to which they still remain subject. Stuart voted by proxy, the others present.

*George IV. 3d session, 1822.*

*Dublin.*—Right Hon. William Magee, D.D. appointed bishop of Raphoe in 1819, preferred to the archbishopric of Dublin, primacy of Ireland, and bishopric of Glandelugh, in 1822.

*Ossory.*—Robert Fowler, D.D. appointed in 1813.

*Killala and Achonry.*—James Verschoyle, D.D. appointed in 1810.

*Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.*—Christopher Butson, D.D. appointed in 1804.

Dublin, Ossory, and Clonfert, present, voted with the majority of 171, (twenty-five of whom were churchmen,) against a minority of 129, who supported the Catholic claims.

*George IV. 4th session, 1823.*

*Cashell and Emly.*—Right Hon. Richard Lawrence, D.C.L. succeeded the Right Hon. Charles Broderick, D.D. deceased in 1822, archbishop of Cashell.

*Meath.*—Nathaniel Alexander, D.D. appointed bishop of Down and Connor in 1804, and succeeded the Right Hon. and Most Rev. T. L. O'Beirne, D.D. deceased in this see in 1823. The two members for Old Sarum (J. and J. D. Alexander,) are nearly related to the present Rev. Bishop of Meath.

*Kildare.*—Right Hon. Charles Dalrymple Lindsay, D.D. brother of the Earl of Balcarras, who influences two votes in the House of Commons, appointed in 1804.

*Derry.*—Hon. William Knox, D.D.

appointed a bishop in 1794, and preferred to Derry in 1803. This prelate is brother to Viscount Northland, who returns his son member for the borough of Dungannon.

*George IV. 5th or ensuing session, 1824.*

*Tuam.*—*Vide* session of 1820.

*Raphoe.*—William Bissett, D.D. dean of the Vice-Regal Chapel, 1822.

*Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe.*—John Jebb, D.D. 1822.

*Dromore.*—James Saurin, D.D. 1820, 6th, or session of 1825.

*Armagh.*—*Vide* session of 1821.

*Elphin.*—John Leslie, D.D. 1820.

*Waterford and Lismore.*—Hon. Richard Bourke, D.D. 1813.

*Down and Connor.*—Richard Mant, D.D. *Vide* session of 1821.

*In the 7th or following session,*

The Archbishop of Dublin (*vide* session of 1822,) will sit with the Bishops of Ferns, Cloyne, and Cork, (*vide* session of 1820. The order of rotation is then continued as here laid down, forming a cycle in twelve sessions. In the thirteenth session, Tuam, Ferns, Cloyne, and Cork, will again sit together, as will more fully appear in the following re-capitulation:—

Ses- sion.	Arch- bishops.	Bishops.
1820	Tuam.	Ferns, Cloyne, Cork.
1821	Armagh.	Killaloe, Kilmore, Clogher.
1822	Dublin.	Ossory, Killala, Clonfert.
1823	Cashell.	Meath, Kildare, Derry.
1824	Tuam.	Raphoe, Limerick, Dromore.
1825	Armagh.	Elphin, Waterford, Down.
1826	Dublin.	Ferns, Cloyne, Cork.
1827	Cashell.	Killaloe, Kilmore, Clogher.
1828	Tuam.	Ossory, Killala, Clonfert.
1829	Armagh.	Meath, Kildare, Derry.
1830	Dublin.	Raphoe, Limerick, Dromore.
1831	Cashell.	Elphin, Waterford, Down.
1832	Tuam, &c. &c.	as in 1820.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AN acquaintance of mine, who lives in the vicinity of the Ouse—a river immortalized by the pensive Cowper,—whose waters, he says, are thickly interspersed with those wasteful ornaments rushes, wishes me to inform the public of the method whereby they may be advantageously procured for the purposes I have described them (in a former Number,) as being



being well calculated for bedding for horses, cattle, pigs, &c. and for which, I assert, they are much better adapted than bruised gorse, and other stubborn substances, which are used in places where straw is both scarce and dear. He says justly, that in some depths of rivers, where pools are formed, and in other places, that rushes grow entirely under the surface, and considers any attempt to detach them from these deep aquatic beds to be a task both of difficulty and danger. I can assure him his surmises are wrong: the process is simple, easy, and safe; a lad stands on each side a punt-boat, while another lad keeps it steady, or moves it, as occasion requires. They are both furnished with a cutter, an instrument similar in shape, but smaller, than a common digging spade, and which is attached to the end of a slight firm pole, whose length is proportioned to the depth of the river where this operation is required; and it is surprising to see with what ease the different floating masses are detached from their roots, and rise therefrom to the river's surface. The time chosen for this branch of exercise is when the tide is receding, and in a direction towards the mill-head, round which the various drifted heaps form one collection, and are thence drawn out by rakes, and afterwards left to exhale their moisture in the sun.

What tons of loads of rushes does the Severn, the Thames, the Medway, the Trent, alone individually contain! and, however Vandal-like may appear such an infringement as I recommend upon the ancient domains frequented by such choice masters as Collins, Gray, and other votaries of the lyre, I readily acquit myself on this score, that national property will become, according to the extent of its adoption, more or less enhanced; besides, those now inaccessible and intolerable retreats for toads, water-newts, efts, and gluttonous birds, such as bitterns, herons, and other devastating creatures, in addition to those mischievous animals I have before specified, will become nearly extirpated, and the sun will, in such a case, smile pleasantly upon those now "hidden waters."

Mr. Alexander Moody, of Hawley-mills, is the gentleman who has the merit of bringing water-rushes into practical use, and I wish to see the experiment more extensively tried.

#### *Singular Habit of Rooks.*

It is a fact that these busy noisy birds prefer building their nests in elm-trees to any other. As an illustrative fact, I beg to mention, that there is a fine mingled assortment of elms and horse-chesnut trees growing in beautiful diversification on the banks of the river Darent, at Hawley, in Kent, and yet not in one of the latter species of trees do the rooks ever build their nests. Every frequenter of rural nature knows what a grand picturesque object a full-grown horse-chesnut tree forms; it possesses much of the masculine majesty of the oak in the breadth and height of its structure; and in autumn, when its full shining leaves are spread in perfection, and their verdant drapery is intermingled with its prolific round prickly fruit, the sight is beautiful, as well as it is in spring, when its full dotted blossoms form a variety of snow-like festoons, delighting the climbing and searching eye, as it views them.

I consider it singular that rooks should dislike building their nests in these trees, which are far better adapted to shelter them and their young, either from a too intense heat of the sun, or the visitation of unpleasant rains, than the elm-tree is; but such is the fact, that they uniformly reject the horse-chesnut trees, and fix their airy settlements among the elms.

If that eminent naturalist, Bingley, were alive, I would ask him for a solution of so singular a phenomenon; as he is not, I will endeavour to answer it myself. I consider this strong objection to arise from a rankness of vegetation which is inherent in the horse-chesnut tree, and which proves so offensive and unpleasant to the sensitive organs of these birds, that they cannot dwell comfortably in their branches: the bitter quality of the fruit, when ripe, is well known to be of so repulsive a nature that even hungry swine will not eat them. It is likewise singular with what strength (and wisdom of instinct,) rooks attach their nests to the highest branches of those trees where they form their colonies; so much so, that village boys inform me they can stand on them without disturbing in the least the equilibrium of their position.

#### *Sagacity and Rapacity of Water-rats.*

Nature certainly shows less wisdom in some parts of her management for the preservation of species than in others:



others: let the following fact suffice. That species of water-fowl called moor-hen is, during the progress of incubation, in the habit of uttering a frequent and plaintive cry, which is pleasing, though mournful: this note serves to betray the otherwise attentive bird into the hands of sauntering boys, who are wandering on the sedgy banks of rivers which they haunt, and where their nests are invariably found. It likewise tends to draw the attention of its direst enemy, that keen sporting animal the water-rat; than whom there is not a more active rapacious "hunter of prey," throughout the domains of every river. During the many hours I have sat silent on the banks of the Darent, which is an asylum for thousands of these noxious animals, I have seen them repeatedly, on hearing the moor-hen's pitiful plaint from her nest, dash immediately into the water from the opposite side, and, swimming across to the spot, immediately dart into the nest, and, having scared the mother from her eggs or brood, would either devour the former by sucking them on the spot, or, seizing hold of a young bird in its mouth, would re-plunge with it into the water, and carry it across, to be devoured in its own nest. The otter himself is not more bold, quick, or rapacious, than this spirited animal: he will frequently dive and bring up small fish, such as gudgeons, minnows, fry, &c. and quite in a manner similar to the "water-dog," the otter himself. None of the watery tribe, not even the largest trout, as he swims across, dare attack him, except the larger species of pike, who proves an overmatch for him, and draws him, after a short struggle, a shrieking victim, into the watery gulph, where suffocation precludes the exercise of his natural powers and courage. It is not uncommon, in opening a large-sized pike, to find one, or sometimes two, water-rats in his maw; and these fish certainly do good in large pools, ponds, and rivers, by diminishing the race of such depredators as water-rats; for, although their natural propensities cause them to prefer any spot where water is, to other places, they are great depredators of all field produce, and their disposition for eating is almost unceasing.

E. S.

*Banks of the Darent;*

Nov. 17, 1823.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTER to GAMALIEL SMITH, ESQ.  
INDICATING some HITHERTO UNKNOWN DOCUMENTS, concerning SAINT PAUL, SAINT PETER, and SAINT ANANIAS.

**Y**OUR "Not Paul, but Jesus," has recently passed through my hands: it contains strictures somewhat harsh, but many important remarks on the early history of the church of Christ; and it points out real dissidences between the doctrines of Paul and those of the original disciples of Jesus. You have confined yourself to the dissection of scriptural documents concerning these personages; but there are three passages in Josephus which appear to me to make mention of Paul, of Peter, and of Ananias, and which may assist in a just appreciation of the character of these men.

I. In the Antiquities of Josephus xviii. 3. 5. occurs this paragraph.

There was a man, a Jew, who had been driven away from his own country by an accusation laid against him for transgressing its laws, and by the fear he was under of punishment for the same, one in all respects a busy-body. He, then living at Rome, there professed to instruct men in the wisdom of the laws of Moses. He procured also three other men, entirely of the same character, to be his partners; and they persuaded Fulvia, a lady of the highest rank, and one who had embraced the Jewish religion, to send purple and gold to the temple at Jerusalem. And, when they had gotten this, they employed it for their own use, and spent the money themselves, for which purpose it was that they had first solicited it. Whereupon Tiberius, who had been informed of the thing by the husband of Fulvia, (Narcissus,)\* who desired enquiry might be made about it, ordered all the Jews to be banished

\* Be it observed, that Josephus calls the husband of Fulvia, Saturninus; but this name must be an error of the copyist; because, in the preceding paragraph, he had related the history of another Alexandrian heiress, who had caused the worshippers of Anubis to be sent out of Rome; and her husband's name, which occurs repeatedly, was Saturninus. A parallelism of name is so improbable, that the occurrence in this second paragraph of the same name must have been an error of reminiscence. As the name of any husband of an heiress, I have employed the hypothetical name Narcissus.



banished out of Rome. At which time, the consuls enlisted four thousand men out of them, and sent them to the island of Sardinia; but punished a greater number, who were unwilling to become soldiers, on account of keeping the laws of their forefathers. Thus were these Jews banished out of the city by the profligacy of four men.

Who were these four men? In the sixteenth chapter of the Epistle of Paul to the Romans, it is stated (compare v. 3 and 7,) that Paul had been committed to prison with Aquila, with Andronicus, and with Junias. In the eighteenth chapter of Acts, (v. 2,) we moreover learn, that Aquila, one of these four men, was one at whom the imperial edict of banishment was levelled. And in the Epistle to Philemon, St. Paul admits (v. 13,) that some charge of embezzlement had been made against his son Onesimus. Here, then, is a teacher of the law of Moses, who is imprisoned with three associates, and involved in a charge of embezzlement. Can it be, that the four anonymous men of Josephus, are any other than Paul, Aquila, Andronicus, and Junias? And why may not the name of Fulvia's husband have really been Narcissus, as St. Paul (Romans xvii. ii.) distinguishes that household among his patrons.

II. In the Antiquities of Josephus, xix. 7. 4. occurs this paragraph.

It happened at Jerusalem that a provincial named Simon, who was held skilful in the law, during a sermon which he preached to the multitude, while the king (Agrippa) was gone to Cesarea, ventured to accuse him of not being holy; and contended, that he ought to be excluded from the temple, which is not open to foreigners. This was signified to the king by letters from the prefect of the city. The king then sent for Simon, and ordered him to be placed next him, for he was then at the theatre; and, with a calm and placid voice, asked him whether he was doing any thing contrary to the law. But Simon, having nothing to say, asked pardon for his former speeches. The king, more convinced than others that he had reconciled the man, thinking clemency more honourable to royalty than anger, and persuaded that great men prefer lenity to severity, made presents to Simon and dismissed him.

When it is considered how frequently Simon Peter visited Cesarea, which is the scene of this interview, and how much it lay in his character to be rash while safe, and cowed by

peril, (Mark xiv. 29 and 30.) it may with probability be assumed, that this is the Simon Peter of the Evangelists.

III. In the Antiquities of Josephus, xx. 2. 4. occurs this paragraph.

During the time that Izares was encamped at Spasina, a Jewish merchant, named Ananias, got among the women that belonged to the king, and taught them to worship God according to the Jewish religion. He also, when Izares knew this, drew him over to the opinion; and, at this prince's request, accompanied him, when sent for by his father, to Adiabene. It also happened about the same time, that Helena was instructed by a certain other Jew, and went over to them.

This I take to be an anecdote of the success of Ananias and Paul during their Arabian missionary journey: if so, it must set aside your lurking doubts about the real existence of Ananias.

Truth, whithersoever it leads, must be the ultimate interest of the human race; because it cannot be worth while to perform actions, of which the motives are unsound and baseless: you deserve, therefore, thanks for the frankness and boldness with which you dissect the documents of ecclesiastical history: that branch of enquiry has not yet often been conducted in the spirit of honest investigation: yet why are its authorities not to be examined on the same principles as the authorities for civil history? There are still many enigmas to be guessed in the lives of sainted men. BIOGRAPHICUS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

TRAVELS of the BROTHERS BACHEVILLE in VARIOUS COUNTRIES, before and after the UNHAPPY RESTORATION of the BOURBONS.

NO. I.

A TRAIN of circumstances, during the late revolutions of government in the history of France, obliged my brother and me to adopt the design of quitting our native country, and visiting other regions. That government was marching, throughout, in the old beaten track of harassing men for opinions, which, whether common or uncommon, erroneous or not, they will never resign, and which no authority can give countenance or validity to persecute.

Misfortunes generally open a vast field for the exercise of useful recollection; and committing the selected contents



tents of this to paper, with the little embellishments which paper receives from the pen, will not fail to produce an enhanced effect.

My best attention and skill have been employed in putting our notes in order; and, as all the particulars, all the minutiae of description, lie strictly within the province of truth, and as many details have credit, also, due to them, for interest as well as novelty, it is hoped that the work will merit some portion of public approbation and esteem. I must say, at least, that my thoughts, my ideas, are not those of common place; if they should not be thought calculated to support the dignity of authorship, it is because I am no writer by profession; if they evince the clear and lively conceptions of a soldier, they will, I trust, be considered as perfectly apposite to the occasion.

Qualified by much experience, and a knowledge of fortune's variations, I have formed an excellent lesson and motto, for myself, in the words '*Honneur et Patrie.*' I depend more on a strict regard to originality and variety, by which the whole work is certainly distinguished, than on all the materials for producing striking effects, which can result from the manifold qualities of the most elaborate composition.

If industry is of high importance to human society, if large dealings in commerce can bestow a sort of influence, or political power, it is but natural and just that my family and numerous relations should have a claim to the praise of serving their country, in proportion to their means. I met with no discouragements to discountenance my engaging in commercial pursuits, and I might have given my friends satisfaction, and proved skilful and successful in promoting my own interest, had I inclined thereto; but the ardour of youth had an irresistible effect, and the military line proved a temptation to which I could not but accommodate myself, as exactly suitable to my unconcealed sentiments. For eighteen years, I can honestly declare, that I faithfully endeavoured to discharge the duties of a soldier, according to the measure of my abilities. In this great concern, I conducted myself on the principle of not spilling the blood of a fellow citizen, and of not engaging in a foreign service.

It was in the eleventh year of the Republic that I first began my career in arms. From that time till 1807, when I was admitted into the guards, Italy was the arena wherein I combated. So many accounts, at large, have been given, so many particulars specified, relative to that country, that I shall not employ my pen in describing it. I shall, however, recite one adventure which befel me there; which afforded me, at the same time, amusement and concern.

I was returning to Paris with some of my comrades, intended, like myself, to form a part of the guard, and we were halting at Pazzaro. I lodged in the house of a lady I was acquainted with, and who expressed for me a degree of kindness which was near costing me dear. It was about two in the morning, when I heard a mysterious rap at my door. A taste for romantic adventures then bespoke strongly the character of my mind; and, on this occasion, my zeal became more than ever conspicuous. Accordingly, in the spirit of this principle, (virtue, perhaps, beginning to be a vice, and wisdom giving place to folly,) I rushed towards the door, with a degree of pride and pleasure not easy to describe. My hand, which I stretched out in the dark, was then suddenly seized by another hand of a very masculine force. I started back and grasped my sabre, sensible to my situation, but collected, and not sinking under it with any horror. There was occasion for courage and equanimity, as I had to parry two violent strokes of a poinard, aimed by one who very mal-apropos called me his rival. He then made a precipitate retreat, but could not escape a cut which I gave him across the body. He lay rolling on the staircase, with terrible groans, when I called for a light, and found my assassin to be a stout handsome monk, ascertained by the servants, when with loud outcries, they raised him up, to be the director of madame.

It will be readily conceived, that I departed without taking leave; but, though much affected with the afflicting situation in which my *soi-disant* rival was involved, I should have considered it as unmanly not to inform myself of the issue of this adventure. In fact, I learned, to my great satisfaction, that the monk was not dead, and that he still continued to superintend the



the conduct of his female penitents, in the hours of night; and, as was given out, for the greater glory of God.

From the rank of serjeant, which I held in the line, I was reduced to that of a common soldier in the guards. I viewed this measure, though a general one, as a degradation, but soon adopted other sentiments on becoming acquainted with my officers and comrades. The discipline of the guards was so well understood, and so honourable a fraternity existed between the general and the lowest under his command, that we could not without improving satisfaction, and increasing comfort, taste the sweets and avail ourselves of the many superior advantages which we possessed. This made all ready to exert themselves with their best zeal and ability, in every part of their duty. With this corps I remained to the last, but had then the honour of fighting at the head of that company wherein I had served, as a simple grenadier.

Throughout the years 1808, 1810, and 1811, I served in Spain. I was present at the taking of Madrid, at the battles of Burgos, of Rio Secco, Benevente, and others. On the subject of this war let me publish my opinion, that the principles which then had a powerful influence on my mind were not correctly defined; its injustice did not then appear to me, as at present, when, having better studied the history of societies, I have entered more largely into the spirit of the times. My apprenticeship in arms was on the natal soil of the Romans; enthusiasm had condensed and hardened the impulse of my ambition to an improper degree. I supposed it right and natural, all in the highway of human affairs, that Paris should become the capital of the world, as Rome had been. The deceptions and falsehood of superstition, the numerous abuses of ignorance and prejudice, the base tyranny and cruelty of monastic fraud, conspiring with other circumstances, called up so many disgusting ideas, that I conceived it would be deserving of the greatest praise to root them out, *vi et armis*. And now that my mind has acquired more intelligence, I am frank enough to acknowledge it, as a right political opinion, that conquest would be just, should the conqueror impose on the vanquished, in lieu of governments pursuing wicked plans or weak measures, a Constitution on the

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basis of public virtue or patriotism. Imagination, perhaps, is leading me here into an error. Already, however, another order of things seems maturing in Spain. It may be a problem worthy of discussion, whether a future race of Spaniards will not hail, as useful, the revolutionary principles which the French professedly disseminated every where throughout Spain. Napoleon said to the deputies who presented him with the keys of Madrid, "Your grand-children will bless the day wherein I appeared among you."

In 1809, we were ordered from Madrid to Ratisbon in Germany; our marches were rapid; gross infractions of treaties, by the treacherous Austrians, brought on fresh hostilities, which were only terminated after the Austrians had been several times defeated.

Waving Spanish and other details, I proceed next to the campaign of 1812: in that year, I was a serjeant of grenadiers in the ever-glorious Old Guard. I had cultivated the esteem of those among whom I was placed; and, for my military services and duties, had obtained the cross. From this epoch I date my rank of officer; for, if I had passed into the line, it would have been as a lieutenant, not as a sub-lieutenant.

Much has been said of the designs and enterprises of Napoleon against Russia. I believe that our politicians, in general, opposed the measure, from judgment, many pointedly condemning it, as highly imprudent and dangerous. I shall not contend against a generally received opinion, but reserving my own, enter into some particulars respecting that famous march whereof I had ocular testimony, and for the truth of which I can vouch.

On our quitting Moscow, the army was well enough provided and secured against the cold. It was then severe, but not so terrible as it afterwards proved. As the French have a turn for a sprightly agility, and even excel, perhaps, too much in gaiety, the first days of our march might have seemed like the last of a carnival; it was a rolling fire of vivid pleasantries, of versatile *quod libets* on the accoutrements of this individual, and on the odd character of that. In the case of the gentlemen thus singled out, all the decorums of gravity were grossly infringed on, if not wholly violated; and the materials for our humourous temperament might have lasted all the way



way to Paris, if the rolls of destiny had not designated for us a doom replete with the most melancholy details.

A different species of feeling quickly prevailed; a spirit as terrifying as Death himself, the horrible genius of Want, soon after appeared. By such an harbinger, we were introduced to all the sufferings, the most dreadful evils, that adversity can describe, or mankind suffer. The cold every day became more intense, provisions began to fail; in trying to run, we wearied ourselves without acquiring heat. As to the horses, they perished by thousands; our great guns we were forced to leave behind. In consequence of this discouragement, dissatisfaction and mortification, on discovering our situation, on finding ourselves thus personally entangled, were echoed round, and became the order of the day. Indeed, despair in many cases was approaching so near to us,—famine, also, in different instances, being known to be making a contemporary progress, that numbers threw away their fuses, contrary to all the usual laws of military regimen.

Poland, which had appeared so frightful to the army in the winter of 1807, was now commonly spoken of throughout with respect as a paradise. Poland was all the cry.

In the mean time, distress, while it huddled us along, like a swollen enraged torrent, tearing away every thing in its rapid course, had annihilated one half of our bravos; the other half, debilitated by continual fighting, by numbers of the men daily taken prisoners, by hunger, and by diseases, had no more of an army than the name: and even the chilling nakedness of a Poland winter was far enough from being within our ken.

Threatened, as we now were, with an universal deluge of miseries, destructive in their career, and not able to find vent for any little expression of hope, in some individuals there would still remain the solid features of a calm intrepidity, which commanded the admiration of every public observer or ordinary beholder. As an illustrious pattern of unrivalled excellence, long sanctioned, also, by his fame, as a most able professor, &c. in the art of war, the unfortunate Marshal Ney shone conspicuous. At the passage of the Berezina his tactical knowledge was distinguished, and it failed not to

increase his reputation; but, as if jealous of every species of glory, and wishing to signalize his energy and sensibility no less than his valour, this man did every thing in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers, by sharing all fatigues and privations with them, by constantly marching at their head, on foot, his fusée in his hand, by raising up those that fell, by encouraging others, and by appearing as invulnerable, or insensible to hardships, as he was fearless of danger.

With respect to Napoleon's Body Guard, it was composed of selected men; and, of all other corps, it maintained the most respectable attitude in the retreat. The emperor, who was ever with us, had taken precautions in our favour, the absence of which, no doubt, accelerated the dissolution of other corps. Such as had lost their horses were formed into a troop, and continued to serve as infantry. Of the latter, such as had suffered too much from cold to serve in the ranks, were removed to a sort of dépôt, under officers that conducted them, either on foot or in *traineaux*; and a day or two's refreshment was often sufficient to re-establish them. The emperor's commendations or censures were of efficacy to strengthen the feeble, to heal the sick, and to animate all with hopes, by anxiously taking notice of each one in his station. As to my own feelings, my feet and nose were frozen; and I should gladly have spent some time at the dépôt, if certain words of Napoleon had not been ever sounding in my ears, in which he developed with all the frankness of a philosopher, that it is only great minds that are capable of braving the raging tempest of ill fortune. I continued to serve under the pressure of evils, which it now excites my astonishment that I was capable of enduring. None but a person endued with such a force of mind, such fine acquirements, such military virtue, as the emperor possessed, could thus influence; he first raised us in our own esteem, and we could not descend from that height so as to sink, afterwards, in his, or to generate any cause of indifference or coldness. He walked, always, on foot, in the midst of us, supporting himself on a large baton, and often giving his arm to King Murat. If he happened to fall, like another individual, he would recover himself with a laugh, vowing vengeance with a menacing



nacing air, and promising victory for the next campaign. Nor did he appear in the least intimidated by the last remarkable and dreadful catastrophe with which the campaign terminated.

As a reward of my services, I obtained the rank of second lieutenant, in which capacity, in the month of May following, I served in Saxony, and fought at the battles of Lutzen, Beutzen, Dresden, and others of minor importance. For fifteen years consecutively, I was always at my post, having never had leave of absence.

In 1815, the elements were in league with our enemies; the army of Silesia suffered immense losses from an inundation, and we were obliged to retire. Our allies betrayed us; the Saxons deserted us in the battle of Leipsic; and the Bavarians, in contempt of all treaties, were for intercepting our march to Hanau.

Here I regret my being inexpert in the art of writing; I could wish for language more expressive and comprehensive to declare my ideas, language dignified or familiar, language that would furnish samples of all qualities, all possible shades in the scale of gradation. I mention this because I feel myself incompetent to depict the sublime efforts of Napoleon in that campaign, wherein he had to defend the French territory. Let me quote, however, an instance, wherein I can vouch, as I said above, for the spirit which Napoleon had infused into the guards. A Prussian battalion had made a lodgment in a large farm in the vicinity of Montmirail. The major of our regiment sent thirty men to harass them; it was my turn to march; and, though I was then under medical treatment, having received a bad wound in my head, at Chateau Thierry, I determined upon accompanying them, though advised to the contrary by my superior officers. We suddenly assailed the Prussian battalion with fixed bayonets; and, giving them no time to collect themselves, the whole battalion laid down their arms to thirty grenadiers of the Old Guard!

In a few days after, Paris surrendered, the emperor abdicated, and I accompanied him to the isle of Elba. Devoted as I was to Napoleon, with a strong sincere regard, my attachment was not so firm, nor had prejudice and passion such a hold upon my

mind, that any motive could have induced me to take up arms against my country.

(To be continued.)

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N relation to a communication, in the Monthly Magazine for October 1822, signed Pater Familius, I beg to inform your correspondent, that I have recently collated various editions of the Holy Scriptures, and chiefly authorised ones; but have not noticed such a discrepancy in any passage as in the 10th chapter of Proverbs, verse 23. I quote it as follows:—

Eyre and Strachan's edition, 1816:—

“It is as sport to a fool to do mischief.”

Charles Bill, 1698:—“It is a sport,” &c.

Thomas Newcombe, 1699:—“It is as a sport,” &c.

Cambridge, no date, stereotype:—“It is as a sport,” &c.

Mark and Charles Kerr, 1795:—“It is a sport,” &c.

\_\_\_\_\_, royal 4to. 1793:—“It is as sport,” &c.

\_\_\_\_\_, 12mo. 1799, Cannes' notes:—“It is a sport,” &c.

\_\_\_\_\_, folio, 1793:—

“It is as sport,” &c.

Blair and Bruce, 1813:—“It is as sport,” &c.

\_\_\_\_\_, 1816:—“It is a sport,” &c.

\_\_\_\_\_, 1821:—“It is as sport,” &c.

I find amongst my memorandums there is one edition, but I have omitted to mention which, that runs thus, “It is sport to a fool,” &c. The Bishops Bible, commonly called Matthew Park's Bible, folio, 1573, not now authorised, has it thus; “A fool dooth wickedly, and maketh but a sport of it.”—How comes it that there are as many readings as there are words in the sentence, and why do the same printers vary at different periods?

I might add other examples of the same passage, but have not noticed any variety of reading from the above.

Nov. 11.

PETER T. JIMSON.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N your last Monthly Magazine, page 424, I find a correspondent to it enquiring for the real name of the author of the “Beggar's Petition.” I can inform him, that it was written by the Rev. Thomas Moss, A.B. who was minister of Brierly-hill Chapel, in the parish of King's Swinford, Staffordshire.



fordshire. Mr. Moss was also author of another poem, "On the Vanity of Human Enjoyments," published in the year 1783, quarto. It is written in blank-verse, and about sixty-three pages. I agree with your correspondent, that the verses of the "Beggar's Petition" are "truly popular and beautiful," yet I cannot help thinking that he will experience far greater pleasure and satisfaction in the perusal of the other. S.

P.S.—Will you allow me to enquire the best mode of making coal-tar proper for painting gates, or any other out-door work.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*  
THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXXIV.

*Retrospective Review*, No. 16.

THE recent Number of the "*Retrospective Review*" is in no respect inferior to those of its predecessors. The first article, *Chronicon Saxonum*, &c. Edmundi Gibson, &c. A.D. 1692, presents a comprehensive review of that invaluable document of authentic history, "the Saxon Chronicle," of which an English translation, together with an elaborate collation of the Saxon text, has recently been published by the Rev. Mr. Ingram. From that translation, indeed,—though with occasional revision by reference to the original Saxon,—the quotations in general are selected; the reviewer, at the same time, throwing upon his subject, so important both in a political and historical point of view, such additional lights as are derivable from other sources of antiquarian research; and directing his efforts, with laudable assiduity, to correct the innumerable misrepresentations of Hume, and other popular historians, relative to earlier periods of our annals. "The negligent manner (he well observes.) in which the earlier periods of our history are thus skimmed over, will perhaps in some degree account (though this is not the only reason,) for the little estimation in which our Saxon ancestors are generally held. The study of English history has been erroneously supposed to require no commencement more remote than the period of the Norman conquest; and perhaps those great and powerful families, who trace their descent from no higher origin, by a feeling very natural to the human mind, may have little inclination for a more extended re-

trospect, or little suspicion that beyond that era there is any thing to be learned that could repay the labour of enquiry; while, at the same time, the historians of the succeeding epochs have been little solicitous to elucidate the fact, that all the important and comparatively popular struggles of the early Norman periods, (and, if we were to make the assertions in much broader terms, the proofs would bear us out,) were little other than struggles for the restoration of those principles and institutions which constituted the essence of the government of our Saxon ancestors, and which the Norman sword had brought into a state of abeyance."—In addition to the political and constitutional information derived from the primitive sources of our historical antiquities, we have, in this article, a good deal of close and analytical investigation with respect to facts apparently only important in an historical or antiquarian point of view. On the supposed titular distinction of Egbert as first king of all England, the writer is pointedly conclusive. After tracing minutely the successive growth of the West Saxon kingdom, and satisfactorily demonstrating that the actual sovereignty of Egbert and his successors, to the time of Æthelstan, never extended beyond the states of Wessex, Sussex (with the county of Surrey), and Essex, with a species of protective superiority over the other kingdoms, designated by the title of *Bryten-wealda*, (which the reviewer censures Mr. Ingram for "somewhat too largely and hypothetically translating *sovereign of all the British dominions*;) "The Saxon Chronicle, (continues he,) in the passage referred to, so far from adorning Egbert with the comprehensive title of King of England, or representing him as having effected the final dissolution of the Heptarchy, expressly puts him on the same footing with seven precedent potentates; one of whom, Edwin the Great of Northumbria, perhaps possessed a larger, and has been celebrated for a more benignant, dominion than himself." "Ella, king of the South Saxons, (continues the Chronicle,) was the first who possessed so large a territory; the second was Ceawlin, king of the West Saxons; the third was Ethelbert, king of Kent; the fourth was Redwald, king of the East Angles; the fifth was Edwin, king of the Northumbrians; the sixth was



was Oswald, who succeeded him; the seventh was Oswy, the brother of Oswald; the eighth was Egbert, king of the West Saxons."—Even our immortal Alfred, we are reminded, neither in his public acts nor his still-extant will, ever assumed any other title than that of King of the West Saxons; nor did his great and glorious successor, Edward the Elder. "Athelstan, however, (continues the reviewer,) as has been ascertained by authentic documents, assumed (and, we repeat it, was the first who did assume,) the title of King of England, and bequeathed to his successors the undivided sovereignty of what had hitherto [heretofore] constituted the states of the Saxon heptarchy. To him, therefore, and not to Egbert, is to be assigned the honour of founding what has since been called the English monarchy."—This article bears throughout the evidence of long and diligent research into the subject to which it is devoted.

The second article is the *Poetical Works of Daniel*, &c. which is a judicious and tasteful criticism on a now almost forgotten poet of the age of Queen Elizabeth. With a discriminating spirit, the critic separates the gold from the dross; and, while he bestows due commendation on the beauty, tenderness, and harmony, of several of the smaller poems, he confirms, with equal justice, the doom of oblivion on the tedious and monotonous mediocrity of that lengthy metrical chronicle, "the History of the Civil Wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster," which, by a strange but unprecedented fatuity, was the favourite, as it was the most elaborate, work of its author. Some of the Sonnets, presented as specimens of the amatory vein of this author, are truly exquisite; and the following quotation, from the "Complaint of Rosamond," is almost as beautiful as its subject:—

Ah, Beauty! syren, fair enchanting good,  
Sweet silent rhetoric of persuading eyes;  
Dumb eloquence, whose power doth move the blood  
More than the words or wisdom of the wise;  
Still harmony, whose diapason lies  
Within a brow; the key which passions move  
To ravish sense, and play a world in love.

What might I then not do, whose power is such?  
What cannot women do that know their power?  
What women know it not (I fear too much),  
How bliss or bale lies in their laugh or lour?  
Whilst they enjoy their happy blooming flow'r,  
Whilst Nature decks them in their best attires,  
Of youth and beauty, which the world admires.

Such once was I,—my beauty was mine own;  
No borrow'd blush, which bankrupt beauties seek,  
That new-found shame, a sin to us unknown;  
The adulterate beauty of a falsed cheek,  
Vile stain to honour, and to women eke;

Seeing that Time our fading must detect,  
Thus with defect to cover our defect.

Far was that sin from us, whose age was pure,  
When simple beauty was accounted best;  
The time when women had no other lure  
But modesty, pure cheeks, a virtuous breast;  
This was the pomp wherewith my youth was blest;  
These were the weapons which mine honour won,  
In all the conflicts which mine eyes begun.

The description of the king meeting the funeral procession of Rosamond is as pathetic as the preceding is beautiful; and that from the "Dedication of the Tragedy of Cleopatra to the Countess of Pembroke," in which he anticipates the diffusion of our language over other lands, is animated by a prophetic enthusiasm, and breathes the genuine spirit of poetry. But the noblest of all the specimens presented is the "Epistle to the Lady Margaret, Countess of Cumberland," which is written, as the reviewer justly observes, "in a high tone of didactic moralization, and is pregnant with the spirit of philosophy and humanity." It is too long for quotation in our pages, and too valuable for mutilation. But no reader of taste will lament the time he may bestow on a reference to this article.

The third article consists of *God's Plea for Nineveh, or London's precedent for Mercy, delivered in certain Sermons within the city of London*, by Thomas Reeve, B.D. 1657. The review of this volume of sermon,—for it is printed as "one huge discourse, which it must have taken weeks to deliver,"—will be gratifying, from its quotations, to all those lovers of odd reading, especially, who can ponder, or can chuckle, over the inflated jargon of fanatical enthusiasm and misanthropy.

The fourth article, *Œuvres complètes de M. Bernard*, though a very ingenious and well-written one, and highly creditable to the taste and liberality of the writer, is one relative to some of the prosodical principles of which we should be disposed, if space could here be afforded to it, to enter into considerable length of controversy; not so much in what relates to the poetry of France, as to those illustrative arguments which have reference to the versification and poetry of our own language. At the same time, however, even with respect to French poetry, candid and judicious as are several of the premises laid down by the reviewer, we cannot bring ourselves to all the favourable conclusions he adduces from them. That much of our anglo-critical objection to the versification and poesy of that nation is founded



founded in egotistical prejudice, we have no doubt; and we join, with the utmost cordiality, with the reviewer in the anticipation, that this, like many other of our national prejudices, is wearing, and will wear, away; for certainly no Englishman can have witnessed the representation of the fine scenes of Racine or Voltaire, by Talma and Duchenois, without entertaining a much more exalted notion of Gallic dramatic poetry than, with his English apprehensions of the numbers and the language, he is likely to have formed in the closet. Some of the observations in this article on the structure of the French verse, and on the *hemistiche* in particular, as far as our English ears are competent to their appreciation, are judicious, though we confess ourselves to be of opinion, that their heroic verse would be found, upon strict analysis, to be constituted not of dissyllabic, but trisyllabic, feet; and that it is only by virtue of pause and *cæsura*, or, as the reviewer would say, by *cæsura* and *hemistiche*, that their twelve syllables, otherwise making but five, are rendered into six, feet. But, if we do not entirely accord with the writer of this article upon the subject of French poetry, still less are we disposed to give implicit assent to his general theory of rhythmical composition, especially in its application to the structure of our own versification. In the very nature of the thing, a metrical foot is a portion of syllabic utterance, beginning heavy and ending light, (or, as the Grecian classic would call it, an alternation of the *thesis* and *arsis* of the voice,) whether one, two, three, or four, syllables, &c. be enunciated in that alternation. From the different quantities and proportions of the syllables that may occupy the space of such alternation arise, in reality, in every language, all the varieties of the feet that can be employed either in verse or prose. A single example will illustrate the different results of the respective theories in the scansion of English verse. The following is the scanning of the reviewer of one of Moore's most popular measures into lines of four hypothetical feet:—

Oh, think—not my spi—rits are al—ways as light  
And as free—from a pang—as they seem—to you  
now;  
Nor expect—that the heart—cheering smile—of to—  
night  
Will return—with to mor—row to bright—en my  
brow.

—We quote but half of it, as being sufficient for the purpose of illustration. Our scansion of the same lines would be as follows. We use the perpendicular bar, as more convenient, for the separation of the feet.

Oh, | think not" my | spirits are | always as | light |  
And as | free from a | pang" as they | seem to you  
| now ; |  
Nor ex | pect" that the | heart-cheering | smile of  
to | night |  
Will re | turn with the | morrow" to | brighten my  
| brow. |

—Let any person read the two specimens in separate portions, as they are marked, with an obvious pause between supposed foot and foot, for the sake of making the distinction more obvious, and (especially if he adds, as ought to be added, the suspensive quantity of a foot or bar, where the rhythmical *cæsura* are marked,) we will trust the validity of our theory to the result of the experiment.

The fifth article is *the Spanish Mandevile of Miracles, or the Garden of curious Flowers*. The extracts from this very curious *melange* of marvellous credulities will be not only amusing but instructive, to those who wish to be acquainted with that authentic and ascertainable part of the history of mankind, which preserves to us the record of his gullibility, or what heretofore he was capable of thinking and believing.

The sixth article, *Miscellaneous Works of Dr. Arbuthnot*, is a judicious specimen of well-written criticism, as far as criticism is concerned; and presents an amusing selection of extracts, anecdotes, &c. illustrative of the literary history of the age of Swift, Pope, &c.

The seventh article contains *the Marriages of the Arts, a Comedie, written by Barton Holiday, Master of Arts, and Student of Christ Church, in Oxford, and acted by the Students of the same House, before the University at Shrovetide*. The curious amalgamation of genius, wit, and pedantry, to which this article is dedicated, may help to inform us how scholastic learning may sometimes cumber and pervert, as well as expand and rectify, the powers of the human mind. The *dramatis personæ* of this ingenious piece of allegorical foppery, will indicate sufficiently what species of dramatic interest it was calculated to awaken. But it contains some good jolly songs, one especially on tobacco, and some spirited versions of Anacreon. However, Holiday's fame will be more lasting as



as a translator of Juvenal and Persius than as the author of "the Marriage of the Arts;" with which, however, we thank the reviewer for bringing us acquainted by a shorter road than the perusal of the work itself, for which, in its entirety, we suspect we should have little inclination.

The eighth article is *Memoires sur l'Ancienne Chivalrie, considerée come un etablissement politique et militaire*, par M. de la Curne de Sainte Palaye, &c. 1759. This is an interesting article, which brings before us, by well-selected extracts, the most striking features of the ages and institutions to which it refers, and connects them together with such reflections and animadversions, as show that the writer is habituated to the perusal of history with a philosophic eye. The age of chivalry loses some of its gloss and splendour, as we follow this historian; but who, in the present day, expects to find the chivalry of romance realized in the pages of authentic history?

The ninth article contains *Alazono-Mastix, or the Character of a Cockney, in a satirical Poem, dedicated (as a New-Year's gift) to the Apprentices of London; by Junius Anonymus, a London Apprentice, 1651.*

*Capiat qui capere potest.*

The cockneys eat their breakfasts in their beds,  
And spend the day in dressing of their heads;  
Tho' God, in mercy, may do much to save them,  
Yet what a case are they in that shall have them?

This motto sufficiently shows the kind of treatment the cockneys of his day (the females, in particular,) received from this renegade apprentice. The reviewer has collected several spirited and amusing passages from this lampoon; for some of which, particularly the female cockney's progress from spinsterhood to wifehood, we wish we could find space; but "those who are induced (concludes he) to peruse the character of a cockney, by the hope of meeting with a repetition of the entertainment presented under similar titles, will be disappointed: it contains some good passages in epigrammatic couplets, and its descriptions are respectable; but let the renovators beware. We have refrained from minutely investigating its merits, wishing to keep our antiquarianism as distinct as possible from criticism."

The tenth article is an analytical abstract of *Bishop Wilkins's Discovery*

*of a New World, or a Discourse tending to prove that it is probable there may be another Habitable World in the Moon, with a Discourse concerning the possibility of a Passage thither*; in exposing the absurdity of which, the reviewer takes a fair opportunity of indulging an occasional smile at some of the visionary projects of the present day.

But the chief glory of the present Number of this Review,—the longest and the best,—is the concluding article on *The Memoirs of the Hon. Sir John Reresby, bart. and last Governor of York, containing several private and remarkable Transactions, from the Restoration to the Revolution inclusively*;—a work so much the more valuable, as it evidently appears never to have been composed with any reference to publication, and which presents an instructive picture of the interior of courts and cabinets, and the nature of that spurious loyalty which actuates so frequently the zealous supporters of their measures; while, at the same time, it throws additional light on the character and views of that profligate and selfish hypocrite, Charles the Second; whose high-vaunted good nature, even, appears to have been nothing more than a callous indifference to every thing but the indulgence of his own merry indolence and voluptuousness; and who, for any principles of sympathy or commiseration that entered into his composition, might have been as tyrannical in infliction as in the objects of his political intrigues, if he could have been so without interruption to his pleasure, or discomposure to the voluptuous quietude of his mind. The copious extracts given from the work itself are equally entertaining and instructive. But the most valuable part of the article is that high and liberal strain of manly and constitutional patriotism which breathes through the ample and eloquent animadversions of the reviewer. To quote brief and detached passages from these animadversions, at once so coherent, so spirited, and so temperate, would be alike injurious and unsatisfactory, and for ample extract we have not space; but we recommend the perusal of the article itself to every reader who has a heart that can be warmed by an honest and enlightened zeal for the liberties of his country and of mankind.



## BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of the LATE  
THOMAS LORD ERSKINE.

**I**T has seldom occurred to us to be called upon to perform a duty in more accordance with our own sympathies, than in writing this last tribute to the labours, virtues, and patriotism, of Lord Erskine. Our deceased friend united, with his public talents, the feelings of a man, and the endowments of great genius. To the excess in which he possessed each of these qualities, is to be ascribed the affection in which he was so universally held. In statesmen of inferior or mechanical abilities, it is the object of their education, and their sedulous study, to sink the man in the office, and to approximate as far as possible to the qualities of mere machines without sympathies or affections. Such are half the present cabinet, but such was not Lord Erskine. This amiable man admitted into full play the keenest sensibilities of human nature, and indulged in the luxury of their enjoyment, forming his public character on them, feeling as a citizen as he did as a man; and, surrendering himself to his affections and antipathies, he trusted to their justice for the result. His intercourse with the world, even in the demoralizing profession of the law, neither corrupted nor warped his moral sympathies; and the renown which followed his exertions, never raised in him any undue assumption of his own superiority, or created any unworthy feeling of pride. With elements of human character so happily blended, and with the reputation of his unequalled powers as an orator, and of his immovable integrity as a patriot, it is not to be wondered, that he has for many years been one of the most esteemed characters of his age.

The Hon. Thomas Erskine was the third son of the former Earl of Buchan, and youngest brother to the present earl. The second, Henry, held an eminent rank at the Scotch bar, and died about seven years since. He entered very early in life into the navy, a service for which he had imbibed a strong predilection.

He never had the commission of lieutenant, but acted for some time in that capacity, by the appointment of his captain. He quitted the navy owing to the slender chance of obtaining promotion; and, having served as a lieutenant in consequence of the friendship of his commander, he was unwilling to return

to sea in the inferior capacity of midshipman.

On quitting the naval service, he entered into the army as an ensign in the Royals, or first regiment of foot, in the year 1768, not from inclination, but because his father, with a small and strictly entailed estate, had not the means of assisting him, with convenience, to pursue one of the learned professions. He went with his regiment to Minorca, in which island he spent three years, and continued in the army about six.

He acquired considerable reputation for the acuteness and versatility of his talents in conversation. Mr. Boswell mentions, in his *Memoirs of Dr. Johnson*, the delight which the doctor and himself felt from the ability of young Erskine, in discoursing on some temporary topic.

Mr. Erskine had no merit whatever in the extraordinary adventure of embarking in the study of law, but it was literally and most unwillingly forced upon him by the importunities of his mother, the Countess of Buchan, after the death of his father; while the hopes of succeeding were fortified and kept alive, against his own prepossessions, by her counsel and persuasions. She was a lady of most uncommon acquirements and singular penetration; and, thinking that she perceived the capacity of her son, in the confidence of parental affection planned this scheme of his future destination, while he was absent in the army at Minorca.

Mr. Erskine was about twenty-six when he commenced the course of his legal studies. He entered as a Fellow-Commoner of Trinity College, in Cambridge, in the year 1777; and, at the same time, inserted his name as a student on the books of Lincoln's Inn. One of his college declamations, on the revolution of 1688, is still extant; and it displays extraordinary powers of language. It gained the first prize, which he refused to accept, not attending Cambridge as a student, and only declaiming in conformity to the rules of the college. An ode, written by Mr. Erskine about this time, in imitation of Gray's *Bard*, is worthy of notice as a sportive production of his fancy. He gave the manuscript to the editor, and it was published in the *Monthly Magazine*. Mr. Erskine had been disappointed by his barber, who, neglecting his usual attendance, prevented



xented him from dining in the College-hall. In the moment of disappointment, hunger, and impatience, he is supposed to have poured forth that malediction against the whole race of barbers, with a denunciation, prophetic of a future taste for cropping and unpowdered hair.

Mr. Erskine did not enter into the University for any academical purpose, but merely to obtain a degree to which he was entitled as the son of a nobleman, and by which he saved two years and a half in his passage to the bar. His education had been previously completed in Scotland. His father, one of the most accomplished men of his time, had uniformly felt an extraordinary solicitude as to the education of his children, and removed from his family-estate for the purpose of residing at St. Andrew's, where he continued many years. During this time he procured for them a private tutor, one of the most elegant scholars of that part of the island, to assist their studies at the school and university. Mr. Erskine always pursued the study of the *Belles Lettres* with unremitting ardour, and had the advantage of imbibing from the most eminent persons of the day, that various and extended knowledge which can never be derived from books or solitary application.

In order to acquire a necessary knowledge of the mechanical parts of his future profession, he was persuaded, by the judicious counsels of his friends, to enter as a pupil into the office of Judge Buller, then an eminent special pleader at the bar. During this period of his life, Mr. Erskine was subject to the necessities of a very limited income. He had been married about four years, and was obliged to adhere to the most rigid frugality of expenditure. In reviewing the difficulties he had encountered, and in contrasting them with the brilliant prosperity of his subsequent years, he must have felt a peculiar gratification; because he must have attributed his extraordinary elevation to the endowments allotted to him by nature, rather than to the caprice or partialities of fortune. The part sustained by Mrs. Erskine, before the cloud that overhung their first entrance into life was dissipated, is highly honourable to her feelings; she accompanied him to Minorca, followed his fortunes with constancy; and, while he was engaged in the pursuits of a most laborious profession, never suffered any plea-

sure or amusement to interrupt the assiduous discharge of her domestic duties.

While he remained in the office of Mr. Buller, he pursued the business of the desk with activity and ardour; and, on Mr. Buller's promotion, he went into the office of Mr. Wood, where he continued a year even after he had acquired considerable business at the bar. Special pleading, though frequently considered as a mechanical part of the profession, has lately arrived at a higher dignity than lawyers of former times were willing to allow it. The absolute and hourly necessity of this law logic is now recognized by every one who is conversant with the business of our courts of justice. It consists in a sort of analytical correctness, and its highest utility is derived from the habits of artificial acuteness which it imparts, and the nice and skilful subtleties on which it is perpetually occupied.

Having completed the probationary period allotted to the attendance in the inns of court, he was called to the bar in the Trinity Term, 1778; and was a singular exception to the tardy advancement of professional merit at the English bar. By a singular partiality of fortune, he was not tortured by the "hope deferred," and the sickening expectation of a brief in Westminster-Hall, which so many men of promising talents are doomed to undergo; but an opportunity was almost immediately afforded him of distinguishing himself. Captain Baillie, who had been removed from the government in Greenwich Hospital by the Earl of Sandwich, then First Lord of the Admiralty, and one of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, had been charged with having published a libel against that nobleman, and the Attorney-General was instructed to move for a criminal information against him; and, to reply to this motion, was the occasion of Mr. Erskine's first speech in court. In opposing the motion of the Attorney-General, an opportunity presented itself of entering into the merits of the case in behalf of Capt. Baillie. He expatiated upon the services which had been rendered by his client, and on the firmness with which he resisted the intrigue and artifice to which he attributed the prosecution set on foot against him. In the course of this speech, he attacked the noble earl in a tone of sarcastic and indignant invective. Lord Mansfield interrupted him more than once, but the advocate did not abate of the severity of his ani-



madversions. It was at that time no common spectacle, to observe a man, so little known to the court and the bar, commenting, with asperity of remark, on the conduct of a powerful statesman, who held an elevated post in the administration, and distinguishing himself by a species of confidence not usually felt in early efforts of public speaking, under circumstances that rendered it more prudent to abstain from personal severity, and to conciliate the court he was addressing. These strictures on Lord Sandwich were unquestionably severe, but they are not unfounded. Colonel Luttrell, speaking of him in the House of Commons, observed, with a pointed eloquence, that "there is in his conduct such a sanctimonious composure of guilt, that the rarity and perfection of the vice almost constitute it a virtue."

This was the first trial of his talents at the bar, having been called only in Trinity-Term, and having been employed for Capt. Baillie in the Michaelmas Term following. He is said to have been indebted for this opportunity to no interference, recommendation, or connexion. His acquaintance with Capt. Baillie originated in his having accidentally met him at the table of a common friend. Almost immediately afterwards Mr. Erskine appeared at the bar of the House of Commons, as counsel for Mr. Carnan, the bookseller, against a bill introduced by Lord North, then prime minister, to re-vest in the universities the monopoly in Almanacks, which Mr. Carnan had succeeded in abolishing by legal judgments, and he had the good fortune to place the noble lord in a considerable minority upon a division.

To the reputation which these speeches conferred upon him, it has been said, that he refers the subsequent success he has experienced in his profession, and that, as he left the court upon that occasion, nearly thirty briefs were offered to him by attorneys who were present. He was now surrounded by clients, and occupied by business. Of the various cases in which he was employed, it would be absurd to expect any mention, as they comprised the whole of the ordinary and daily transactions of the term and the sittings. For twenty-five years he was not engaged in this or that cause, but literally, for plaintiff or defendant in every cause, and there was a constant struggle which should retain him first.

The public feelings, in 1799, were

altogether occupied by the interesting trial of Admiral Keppel. Mr. Erskine was retained as counsel for the admiral, owing to the ignorance which Dunning and Lee (who were originally engaged) displayed of sea-phrases, without some knowledge of which the case would have been unintelligible. The duty of a counsel before a court-martial is limited by the rules and usages of the court: he is not permitted to put any question to the witnesses; but he may suggest to his client such as occur to him as necessary to be asked; nor is he suffered to address the court; and almost the only assistance he can render is in the arrangement of his defence, and the communication of such remarks on the evidence as are most likely to present themselves only to the minds of those who are habituated to the rules of testimony in courts of justice. This service for Admiral Keppel was most effectually and ably rendered by Mr. Erskine. Having drawn up his defence, Mr. Erskine personally examined all the admirals and captains of the fleet, and satisfied himself that he could substantiate the innocence of his client, before the speech which he had written for him was read. For his exertions he received a thousand guineas; and it was the proudest office of his life to have saved a good and honourable man from disgrace; and, even amidst the splendours of his succeeding fortunes, Mr. Erskine always looked back on this event with peculiar satisfaction and triumph.

He was now in possession of the best second business in the King's Bench; by which is meant, that sort of business in which the lead is not given to the counsel who have not yet obtained a silk gown, and a seat within the bar of the court; but an event took place in 1780, which called his talents into activity on the memorable occasion of defending Lord George Gordon. Mr. Erskine was retained as counsel for his lordship, in conjunction with Mr. Kenyon, afterwards Chief Justice. The duty which more immediately devolved on Mr. Erskine was that of replying to the evidence; a duty which he sustained with infinite judgment and spirit. His speech on this trial abounds with many of the most finished graces of rhetoric. It is rapid and impetuous; and altogether in that style and character which are most impressive in judicial assemblies. The exordium is composed after the artificial method of the ancients, who never begin an oration without an appeal



appeal to the tribunal they are addressing, upon the embarrassments and peril of the function they have undertaken. "I stand," said Mr. Erskine, "much more in need of compassion than the noble prisoner. He rests secure in conscious innocence, and in the assurance that his innocence will suffer no danger in your hands. But I appear before you a young and inexperienced advocate; little conversant with courts of criminal justice; and sinking under the dreadful consciousness of that inexperience." There was, perhaps, no department of his profession, in which Mr. E. reached higher excellence, than in his observations on evidence. The defence of Lord George Gordon required the exercise of these powers to their amplest extent. Having delivered to the jury the doctrines of high treason, he made a most dexterous application of those rules to the evidence, which had been adduced. They who study this speech will observe, with emotions of admiration, the subtleties with which he abates the force of the testimony he is encountering, and the artful eloquence with which he exposes its defects, and its contradictions. The concluding sentence is truly pathetic, and it is a most astonishing effort of vigorous and polished intellect.

In May, 1783, Mr. Erskine received the honour of a silk gown: his Majesty's letters of precedency being conferred upon him, as it has been said, at the personal suggestion of Lord Mansfield. To this distinction, his portion of the business, and his acknowledged talents, gave him an unanswerable pretension. Mr. Erskine was a remarkable instance of a rapid advancement to this honour, not having been at the bar quite five years. His business was now considerably augmented, and he succeeded to that station at the bar, which had been so long occupied by Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton.

In no part of his professional engagements did Mr. Erskine deserve or acquire an higher reputation than in his mode of conducting trials for *crim. con.* It frequently fell to his lot to be concerned in behalf of plaintiffs in these actions, a circumstance which gave him considerable advantage; for besides the attention which is afforded to accusing eloquence, the sympathies of mankind are in alliance with him who hurls his invectives against the disturber of domestic peace, and the invader of conjugal happiness. To this honourable

and useful end, the eloquence of Mr. E. was subservient. He called the slumbering emotions, and the virtuous sensibilities of men, into active league against the crime which he denounced; and his speech, in the memorable cause of Sykes and Parslow, will always be remembered as an uncommon effort of rhetorical ability. On behalf of defendants, his exertions are well known in the memorable cases of Baldwin against Oliver, and of Sir Henry Vane Tempest, in both which cases there were but one shilling damages. His speech in Howard against Bingham will be long remembered at the bar; it contained a most affecting apology for the lady, who was married against her consent, while her affections had been bestowed upon another: it abounds with pathetic remarks on the harshness and cruelty of chaining down to a man, whom she hated, a young and beautiful woman, and, for purposes of family arrangement or ambition, dedicating her life to a reluctant discharge of duties, the obligations of which she could not perceive, and the conditions of which she could not sustain. In this speech there was no apology for vice, but an excuse for human frailty, which was pleaded with great warmth and great eloquence.

He who looks for a perfect model of the style of Mr. Erskine, must examine his speech on the trial of Stockdale. When the charges against Mr. Hastings were published by the House of Commons, a Mr. Logie, a clergyman of the church of Scotland, and a friend of the governor-general, wrote a tract, in which those charges were investigated with some acrimony, but with considerable warmth and vigour: the pamphlet being considered as libellous, by a resolution of the House, a criminal information was filed by the attorney-general against Stockdale, who was the publisher, for a libel. In the course of his defence, Mr. Erskine urged many collateral topics in favour of Mr. Hastings, in a style of fervid and ornamented eloquence. He takes notice of the violations of human happiness, for which the nation was responsible, in the exercise of her eastern dominion; concluding in the following strain:—

"Gentlemen; you are touched by this way of considering the subject; and I can account for it. I have been talking of man, and his nature, not as they are seen through the cold medium of books, but as I have myself seen them in climes reluctantly submitting to our authority.

I have



I have seen an indignant savage chief, surrounded by his subjects, and holding in his hand a bundle of sticks, the notes of his unlettered eloquence. 'Who is it,' said the jealous ruler of a forest, encroached upon by the restless foot of English adventure, 'Who is it that causes these mountains to lift up their lofty heads? Who raises the winds of the winter, and calms them again in the summer? The same Being who gave to you a country on your side of the water, and our's to us on this.' This is, perhaps, a species of rhetorical ornament more figurative than our national eloquence, which does not tolerate the boldness of the *prosopopeia*, seems strictly to admit; yet it is impossible not to be struck with the sublimity of the passage, and the exertions of Mr. Erskine procured the acquittal of the defendant.

Mr. Erskine was elected member of parliament for Portsmouth in the year 1783; an honour which he derived from the reputation he had acquired at the court-martial which sat there on the trial of Admiral Keppel. His political character may be extracted from his speeches in courts of justice, as well as from his uniform conduct in parliament; and the merit of inflexible and active patriotism, and a rigid adherence to the principles of the Whig party, must ever be yielded to him. From no circumstance of his life are greater and more permanent reputation derived by Mr. Erskine than in his struggles in defence of the trial by jury. The law, as it was finally expounded by Mr. Fox's bill, had been maintained by Mr. Erskine in the courts, and was seconded and supported by him in parliament. A strange paradox had crept into judicial practice, which, restricting the power of juries in questions of libel to the arbitrary interpretation of the judges, reduced them in fact to a shadow and a nullity. It was reserved for Mr. Erskine, in his argument in support of a rule for a new trial in the Dean of St. Asaph's case, to concentrate all the doctrines, and to combine all the reasonings which lay scattered throughout so many volumes of legal learning. In this elaborate argument, he triumphantly established his position, that juries were judges of the law as well as the fact; and, upon the principles laid down in that speech, Mr. Fox framed his immortal bill, which happily rescued the question from controversy by the esta-

lishment of a criterion, to which the powers and duties of juries in libel cases may at all times be referred. On the original trial of the Dean of St. Asaph, at Shrewsbury, where Mr. Erskine appeared as counsel for the dean, a special verdict was delivered by the jury, finding the defendant guilty only of the fact of publishing. Mr. Justice Butler, who presided at the trial, desired them to re-consider it, as it could not be recorded in the terms in which they expressed it. On this occasion Mr. Erskine insisted that the verdict should be recorded as it was found. This was resisted by the judge, who, meeting with unusual opposition from the counsel, peremptorily told him to sit down, or he should compel him. "My lord," returned Mr. Erskine, "I will not sit down—your lordship may do your duty, but I will do mine."

The independence exhibited by Mr. Erskine on every occasion, threw upon him the defences of persons prosecuted for sedition or libel by government. No reasoning can be more uncandid, than to infer that his political opinions had complete sympathy with those entertained by all the libellers who resorted to him for legal protection. As a servant of the public, a counsel is bound by the obligations of professional honour to afford his assistance to those who engage him in their behalf. It is the privilege of the accused, in a free country, to be heard impartially and equitably, and to be tried by the fair interpretation of the laws to which he is amenable. They who imagine that the advocate identifies with his own, the opinions and acts of the party he is representing, are carried away by erroneous reasonings, tending, in their consequences, to deprive the innocent of protection, by denying a fair measure of justice to the guilty. His defence, however, of Paine, in Dec. 1792, occasioned his sudden dismissal from the office he held as Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales!

The most brilliant event in Mr. Erskine's professional life, was the part cast upon him, in conjunction with Mr. Gibbs, at the State Trials in the year 1794. The accused persons looked to Mr. Erskine as their instrument of safety, and he undertook their several defences with an enthusiasm which rendered him insensible to the fatigues of a long and continued exertion. Nothing was omitted that could elucidate their innocence; nothing overlooked that could



could tend to weaken the force of the case stated against them by the crown lawyers. These trials lasted several weeks: the public expectation hung upon them with the most inconceivable anxiety, and the feelings of good men and virtuous citizens accompanied the accused to their trial, with hopes, not unmingled with apprehension, that although, from their acquittal, the liberty of the subject would receive additional strength and confirmation, yet, if convicted, the event was to be considered as the establishment of a glaring despotism.

In the prosecution of the publisher of Paine's *Age of Reason*, he appeared on the side of the prosecution; and, although we abhor all such prosecutions, and for this pretended offence in particular, yet a more eloquent, solemn, or impressive oration was never delivered, than that which Mr. Erskine made on this occasion.

In the receipt of 10 or 12,000*l.* per annum for professional fees, and in the flood of his public glory, he was, in 1806, on the death of Pitt, chosen one of the new ministry, and elevated to the woolsack, with the rank of an English baron. His natural sense of justice qualified him to preside in a court of equity; and his promptness led the public to hope that it would at length answer to its name. The Guelphs; however, having no fondness for Whig principles, or practices, soon found an opportunity to enlist vulgar prejudices against the ministry; and, having lost a bulwark in the name of Fox, they were expelled from power within twelve months after they had been raised to it. This result closed the public services of Lord Erskine,—he could no longer practise with his wonted glory at the bar, and his assistance to the state were reduced to those of a simple peer of parliament, while his independent 12,000*l.* per annum was reduced to a pension, as ex-chancellor, of 4,000*l.* From these circumstances arose a variety of adverse circumstances. He had made speculations which a fixed pension did not enable him to complete, and it became necessary to mortgage even the pension itself to meet expenses, and to become more dependent on friends than was compatible with the habits of his former life. An unhappy second marriage aggravated some of these difficulties; and, there is no doubt, but the last ten years of the life of this great man

were rendered tolerable only by his own strength of mind, and his inherent principles of virtue.

In 1811 he had the chance of returning again to power by coalescing with the Earl of Moira; but he was a second time the victim of the stubbornness of his political allies, to whom he adhered from affection, in spite of his own judgment, a conduct which he repented ever afterwards.

Having no public employment, except in great exertions occasionally made in parliament, he has for several years amused himself by revising, for the press, an edition of his "*Speeches at the Bar*;" and he has, also, published some political pamphlets on various subjects of paramount interest. Against the late series of wicked wars carried on from 1775 to 1815, against the liberties and independence of mankind, he was the determined and avowed foe, and never committed himself but on one occasion, and then to oblige Lord Grenville, from whom he expected other concessions. For forty years the votes of both Houses have always recorded his voice on the side of liberty and liberality; and it was his avowed glory, and the only pride in which he ever indulged, that he had reached the highest station in his profession, and attained a peerage, without on any occasion compromising his principles, or the liberties of his country; and, in this respect, he used to say, that he hoped his example would be useful to those who followed him in a similar career.

He has left a considerable family, and some children by both his marriages. In conducting one of his younger sons to Edinburgh, he caught cold in the packet, was in consequence set ashore at Scarborough, whence he travelled by land to Scotland, but died on the 17th of November last, at his late brother's seat near Edinburgh. His remains have been interred in Scotland, although he some years since prepared a splendid mausoleum in the church-yard of Hampstead. A meeting has, however, been held, of the leading gentlemen of the bar; and it has been determined to erect a public statue to perpetuate the remembrance of his talents, virtues, and varied merits.

The character of this great man was reflected by the actions of a life spent in the honourable exercise of an active profession. His various talents, even by the violence of party, were never questioned. He was unequal in his intellectual



intellectual efforts, and the same may be affirmed of the greatest men who have flourished in eloquence, in poetry, or philosophy. No man was ever endowed with a greater share of constitutional vivacity: he was sportive and playful in his relaxations, and free and

communicative to all who approached him. His countenance was lighted by intelligence; and, in his personal contour and manners, he was one of the most graceful men of his time. Nature had been lavish on him, and he did not abuse her gifts.

[Jan. 1,

## STEPHENSIANA.

NO. XXV.

*The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in collecting Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated some of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and stand alone as cabinet-pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.*

### LIBERTY OF SPEECH.

**C**HIEF BARON EYRE, in his charge to the Grand Jury, on the commission for the trial of persons on the charge of high treason, in 1794, made use of the following liberal expressions:—"All men may, nay, all men must, if they possess the faculty of thinking, reason upon every thing which sufficiently interests them to become objects of their attention; and among the objects of attention of freemen, the principles of government, the constitution of particular governments, and, above all, the constitution of the government under which they live, will naturally engage attention, and provoke speculation. The power of communication of thoughts and opinions is the gift of God; and the freedom of it is the source of all science,—the first fruits, and the ultimate happiness, of all society; and, therefore, it seems to follow, that human laws ought not to interpose, nay cannot interpose, to prevent the communication of sentiment and opinions, in voluntary assemblies of men."

### LADY HAMILTON.

After the return of the royal family to Naples, the queen repaired on-board the *Foudroyant*, and, having embraced Lady Hamilton, she hung round her neck a rich chain of gold, to which was suspended her majesty's portrait, superbly set in diamonds, with the motto of—"Eterna gratitudine." Soon after this, Lord Nelson was declared Duke of Bronte: he is said to have resisted, until Lady Hamilton on her knees constrained him to accede to the proposition.—The presents received by Sir William

and Lady Hamilton, on this occasion, were estimated at 6000 guineas.

### IRISH WHISKEY.

The fondness of the Irishman for his whiskey, I have often curiously observed; above the wines of France, he quaffs his native punch; and among the vines of Spain he longs for it. This love is only like the Swiss emotion for the *Range des Vaches*; but this preference did not appear so strange when I found their faculty declaring they knew no spirit less noxious in dilution. It is still the custom in Ireland to impregnate their whisky with fruit: some years ago black currants were generally used, and gave a very pleasant flavour; but, unfortunately, some doctor happened to take it into his head, that the currants made the whisky very urinal and enervating, and immediately the influence of the gentle sex became evident: currant whisky disappeared from every table in the island, and has not since been seen.

### FIRST DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN NORTH AMERICA.

Early in the year 1775, a convention was held in the town of Charlotte, composed of two members from each of the military companies in Mecklenburgh county. The object of the convention was to take into consideration the existing state of things, and to deliberate on the best measures for resisting the encroachments which were making by a foreign enemy on their liberties and property. Their deliberations soon terminated in a unanimous agreement to throw off all allegiance to the government of Great Britain, and declare themselves independent.



pendent. Resolutions to this effect were passed on the 19th of May, more than thirteen months before the declaration of independence by the Congress, and they were on the same day publicly proclaimed, "amidst the shouts and buzzes of a large assembly of people." The second and third resolves, contained in the Declaration, will afford a good specimen of the spirit by which the whole was characterized.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us to the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, and abjure all political connexion, contract, or association, with that nation, which has wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the innocent blood of American patriots at Lexington.

Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power, other than that of God, and the general government of the Congress; to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honour. —The resolutions forming the declaration of independence were drawn up by Dr. Ephraim Brevard.

MR. COKE.

In Young's "Survey of Norfolk," page 19, we have the following account of the improvements of this celebrated agriculturist.

"In the species of building properly appropriated to an agricultural report, greater exertions have, I believe, been made in Norfolk than in any other county in the kingdom. One landed proprietor, Mr. Coke, has expended above 100,000*l.* in farm houses and offices; very many of them erected in a style much superior to the houses usually assigned for the residence of tenants; and it gives me pleasure to find all that I viewed furnished by his farmers in a manner somewhat proportioned to the costliness of the edifices. When men can well afford such exertions, they are certainly commendable.

"One of Mr. Coke's barns at Holkham is built in a superior style: 120 feet long, 30 broad, and 30 high; and surrounded with sheds for sixty head of cattle: it is capitally executed in white brick, and covered with fine

blue slate. At Syderstone he has built another enormous barn, with stables, cattle-sheds, hog-sties, shepherd's and bailiff's houses, surrounding a large quadrangular yard, likewise in a style of expense rarely met with, &c. In all Mr. Coke's new barns, and other offices, he has substituted milled lead for ridge-tiles to the roofs, which is far more lasting, and the means of escaping the common accidents, in raising a heavy ladder on tiling, in order to replace a ridge-tile blown off.

"For all locks, particularly in stables, and other offices, Mr. Coke has found those with copper wards much more durable than any others. The front edge of his own mangers are rollers covered with tin, the mangers themselves are plated with iron; and the bottoms of the stall fences are of slate. All these circumstances are found very economical in duration.

"Mr. Coke has at Holkham a brick manufactory, which ranks very high among the first in the kingdom; bricks in all sorts of forms are made, so that, in raising an edifice, there is never a necessity for breaking a whole brick to have a smaller of a very imperfect shape, which takes time, and creates waste: cornice, round column, corner, arch bricks, &c. are made in great perfection."

DUKE OF ORLEANS.

This is not the only French prince of this name who has been in England; for, not to mention his own father, who came over here in 1790 and 1791, on a diplomatic mission, Charles duke of Orleans and Milan, nephew of Charles the Sixth of France, and father to Louis the Twelfth, visited this country. He had been taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, on the 25th of October, 1415, and detained as a prisoner during twenty-five years,—the greater part of which period was spent in a moated mansion at Groombridge, in Sussex,—

Where captur'd banners wav'd beneath  
the roof,

To taunt the royal Troubadour of Gaul.

He is mentioned among the "Royal and Noble Authors" of Lord Orford, and an entire new article has been given, concerning him, by Mr. Parke, in his new edition of five volumes, octavo. He appears to have attained a knowledge of the English language during his long and rigorous confinement.



ment. He, indeed, composed in it a prodigious number of amatory poems, but in a measure little used, either then or since, in this country.

From the "Lover's Lament," I shall present the reader with a specimen:—

When that ye goo,  
Then am y woo;  
But ye, swete foo,  
For ought y plane,  
Ye sett not no  
To sle me so,  
Allas! and lo!  
But whi, soverayne,  
Doon ye thus payne  
Upon me rayne,  
Shall y be slayne?  
Owt, owt, wordis mo.  
Wolde ye ben fayne,  
To seeme dayne,  
Now then certayne  
Yet do me slo, &c.

#### HUME'S "HISTORY OF ENGLAND."

It is not generally known how much Hume revised his History. When living in Edinburgh, busy with that classical composition, he was intimate with an old Jesuit, who, like most of the order, was a scholar, and a man of taste; to his opinion, as the parts were finished, the manuscript work was submitted. Soon after the publication of Elizabeth's reign, the priest happened to turn over the pages, and was astonished to find on the printed page sins of the Scottish queen that never sullied the written one; Mary's character was directly the reverse of what he had read before. He sought the author, and asked the cause: "Why, (answered Hume,) the printer said he should lose 500*l.* by that story; indeed he almost refused to print it: so I was obliged to revise it as you saw." It is needless to add, the Jesuit reviewed no more manuscripts.

#### ROYAL MISTRESSES.

In courts, the faults and follies of the great, of such as are possessed of fortune and power, are shaded. Among other acknowledged mischiefs brought over by George I. was Madame Kilmansegge, countess of Platen, who was created Countess of Darlington, and by whom he was indisputably father of Charlotte, married to Lord Viscount Howe, and mother of the late Admiral. Lady Howe was never publicly acknowledged as the king's daughter, but the Princess Amelia treated Mrs. Caroline Howe, the eldest of her children, (who had married a gen-

tleman of her own name, John Howe, esq. of Hanslop, Bucks,) on the footing of one in an exalted station. Horatio lord Orford tells us, that one evening, when he was present, the princess gave Mrs. Howe a ring, containing a small portrait of George I. embellished with a crown of diamonds. I have no prejudices against noble and royal personages; and, if I throw out these hints with sincerity, I would do it also with respect. Fortuitous advantages do not alter the real character: George I. surpassed the generality of his brother kings, in the beaten tracks and common roads of high life. He had a well-meaning mind, and I have seen but little occasion to make animadversions on his public conduct.

Besides the Countess of Darlington, the Duchess of Kendal, under whatever denomination you please, had obtained and preserved an ascendancy over the king; but, notwithstanding that influence, he was not more constant to her than he had been to his wife. The love of pleasure is common to human nature; in the middle and lower, as well as higher, ranks of life; but in the latter it is more steady and powerful in its operation.

Lord Orford mentions his having seen Lady Darlington at his mother's, in his infancy; remembering the circumstance, from being frightened at her enormous figure: she was as ample and corpulent as the duchess was long and emaciated. "Two fierce black eyes, (he says,) large and rolling, between two lofty arched eyebrows; two acres of cheek, spread with crimson; an ocean of neck, that overflowed, and was not distinguished from the lower parts of her body, which was not restrained by stays."

No wonder that the child dreaded such an ogress; that, when she appeared abroad, the men stared, the women tittered; that the mobs of London were highly diverted at the importation of so uncommon a seraglio. They were food for all the spleen of the Jacobites, who had no polite prepossessions on the side of the court, and no good names to palliate with. Nothing could be coarser than the ribaldry that was vented in lampoons, libels, and every channel of abuse against the sovereign, hawked and shouted about the streets, even in the hearing of the court.

George II. had the Countesses of Suffolk and Yarmouth, in succession.

ORIGINAL



## ORIGINAL POETRY.

BEAUTY'S EYES :  
A SONNET.

HOW delicately pencil'd are those cheeks,

Where the pale lily struggles with the rose,  
And those bright eyes, from which young  
Daylight breaks,

O what a charm, a radiance, they disclose.  
Expression's thrones of light, with angry  
beam,

Too oft some love-frail heart they dis-  
compose,

And she who owns them,—ah, capricious  
queen,—

Too well their power, their fascination,  
knows ;

Yes, they are diamonds, lent by smiling  
heaven,

The very atmosphere they seem t' illumine;  
Cupid's rich glowing gems, bright "day-  
stars" given;

Lovelier than hazels glittering in ripe  
bloom.

Then, fond admiring man, in Celia's eyes  
Behold a miniature of Paradise.

Cullum-street.

ENORT.

## MADRIGAL.

DE lauriers immortels mon front est  
couronné

Sur d'illustres rivaux j'emporte la victoire;

Rien ne manqueroit à ma gloire,  
Si Louis, ce héros si grand, si fortuné,

Applaudissoit au prix qu' Apollon m'a  
donné. *Mad. Deshoulières.*

## TRANSLATION.

Immortal wreaths my brow adorn,

And noble rivals yield the day ;

All humble contest hence I scorn,

And wing my flight in glory's way,

If Louis, whose illustrious name

Embalmd in every heart shall live,

Will but decree my deathless fame,

And sanction what the Muses give.

*Brampton Academy.*

L. L.

## THE MODERATE REFORMER.

FRIEND to half-measures, tinker of the  
state,

Who boasts corruption to eradicate

By a mere mock-reform, call'd moderate !

How acts the wretch, who to the doctor  
shows

His crown of pimples and his falling nose,  
Then cries, "In mercy, save me from dis-  
grace,

Ah, make this tottering nose to keep its  
place,

So that in public I may show my face?"

He feels thro' ev'ry bone the poison steal,  
Yet madly tries to bear it, and conceal.

What folly thus to ask a partial cure,

When perfect health right med'cine might  
ensure!

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Such is the doll's petition. Think ye not  
The driv'ling ideot well deserves to rot ?  
The half-reformer then, his faction's slave,  
The world must think is either fool or  
knave.

Both, we pronounce the prating heartless  
prig.

Say, is not this the portrait of a Whig ?

## TO GEORGE RUDALL,

*Occasioned by his Performances on the Flute,  
and the Superiority of the Instruments  
manufactured by Messrs. Rudall and Rose.*

*Non est ad astra mollis à terris via.—Seneca.*

ALTHOUGH the Muse had tun'd her lyre

To fair Euterpe's fav'rite\* son,

Whose taste e'en Envy must admire,

When all her bitt'rest deeds are done ;

Not heedless has she pass'd thy worth

To honour his peculiar skill :

But, well rememb'ring that the earth

Could boast another genius still,

She treasur'd up her Rudall's name,

Intent to spread its deathless fame.

And here she owns that none can breathe

A sweeter or a chaster song,

Or more deliciously enwreath'd

The flowers of harmony among

Those classic discords, which alone

To Music's ablest sons are known :

Nor is there, p'rhaps, amidst the few

Whom Taste and Science have inspir'd,

One who can glide more aptly through

Those chords which angels have admir'd,

And which can never fail to please

When Rudall's hand commands the keys.

What tho' the foreign flutist climb

The loftiest heights of Music's framing,

He ne'er attain'd the "true sublime,"

In spite of all his arduous aiming :

His rapid sounds no pathos pour,

No "spell divine" lurks in his tone,

And, when he fondly aims to soar

To Music's star-encircled throne,

'Tis still above his utmost reach,

Despite of all his minions preach,

And Truth will fearlessly confess

His greatness is but littleness.

But thine are talents nought can shake,

Nor need at any rival's quake ;

And I would ten times sooner boast

Thy taste, thy skill, thy tone, thy ear ;

And that soft style which pleases most

When Midnight's twinkling stars appear,

Than all the tricks, and sleight of hand,

Droüett may reach, and understand.

Then, Rudall, let it be thy pride

To follow where the Graces guide,—

To

\* Charles Nicholson (see Monthly Mag.  
for August).

† Droüett.



To shun that incoherent style  
Which makes the learned justly smile;  
For tho' a rapid rush of sound  
May fill the vulgar mob with wonder,  
'Tis not therein that feeling's found,  
But skill from reason torn asunder:  
No! I would rather boast thy sense  
Of music's chaster eloquence,  
Thy pathos, and distinguish'd tone,  
To all that rapid, voiceless din,  
Which ev'ry dunce may make his own,  
Whose fingers can the gamuts win.  
But never let aught that's deficient in taste,  
By thee, for the sake of *eclat*, be embrac'd;  
Prefer, as thou hast, that superior  
expression  
Which charms both the ear, and enlivens  
the soul,  
For that still produces a lasting impression,  
And over the feelings maintains its  
control:  
Hence, Rudall, the fame of thy talents  
shall bloom  
Ages after thyself shalt have sunk in the  
tomb. J. G.

Islington; Aug. 1823.

#### ECHO AND NARCISSUS.

HAPLESS Echo! why, oh why,  
Plaintive dost thou thus reply  
To ev'ry noise around;  
When, midst on all the murmurs near,  
Falling on thy list'ning ear,  
Narcissus' voice can never sound?  
Silence, Echo! for 'tis vain  
Heark'ning for his words again:  
The lovely youth is dead.  
Know'st thou, Echo, where he died?  
On a fountain's lonely side  
His verdant grave is spread.

Know'st thou, Echo, how he fell?  
List! the sad truth I will tell,  
And cause thy tears to flow.  
Gazing on a streamlet clear,  
Wond'ring, he beheld appear  
A bright face in the rill below.

Foolish boy, he never deem'd  
'Twas his own fair form that gleam'd,  
Reflected in the wave;  
But some nymph of neighb'ring wood,  
Beauteous, in the crystal flood  
He thought had come to lave.

Then he panted to embrace  
Body with so fair a face,  
And leapt into the rill;  
Nought was there,—but when on shore,  
Weeping, he reclin'd once more,  
The form was in the water still.

Rapturous words escap'd his tongue,  
To the fount again he sprung,  
And sought his image there;  
With the splash the vision fled,  
To the shore again he sped,  
And perish'd in despair.

Perish'd,—and his blood became  
A fair flow'r, which bore his name;  
And when upon the green  
Nymphs drew nigh to raise his pile,—  
Sorrowing for his death the while,—  
That little flower alone was seen.

Then, sweet Echo, tell me why  
Thou dost plaintive thus reply,  
Unto each murmur ever?  
Wailing at his hopeless love,  
Pan may call thee from the grove,—  
Thy dear Narcissus never.

S. E.

## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To JOSEPH BORDWINE, ESQ. of Addiscombe College, for an Instrument for finding the Latitude.

**M**R. BORDWINE'S nautical instrument is intended to put within the reach of every commander of a vessel, the solution of that important problem in navigation, viz. the determination of the latitude by two observations of the sun, or other celestial body, taken at any period of the day, a problem which has engaged the attention of scientific men for a long time past, with the view of rendering the forms of calculation more simple than they are at present. The instrument does away with calculation altogether, giving the results in itself. It is formed of four circular acres, (the greatest about nine inches in diameter) having a common centre, and travers-

ing about each other. On two of these are scales for the declination of the object observed, and on the other two, scales for the altitudes, which are taken by the usual instruments, quadrant, &c. There is also a fourth semicircle, fixed in position, for the time elapsed between the observations. In working it, the declination for the day is set off, the time adjusted,—and the verniers, marking the observed altitudes, brought together, when the instrument will immediately show,—

1. The latitude of the place of observation, to 15" of a degree.

2. The distance in time from noon of either observation, to 2" of time, which, compared with a chronometer, will give the difference of longitude.

3. The true azimuth, which compared with a compass bearing, will give the variation of the magnetic pole.

The



The operation may take about three or four minutes, there being no other calculation required than the usual corrections for dip, refraction, &c. in the altitudes; and the like for the declination from the Nautical Almanack to adapt it to the place of observation, these being reductions which must take place under any solution of the problem, whether by the calculated forms, or by instrument.

**To SAMUEL ROBINSON, of Leeds, Cloth-dresser; for Improvements on a Machine for shearing and cropping Woollen Cloth.**

This improvement on a machine for dressing and cropping woollen cloth consists of a frame supporting a travelling carriage, with cutters moved by bands and wheels connected to a steam-engine, or from any first mover.

**To JOHN BARTON, of Tufton-street, Westminster, engineer; for Improvements of Steam-Engines.**

The principle of this patent is in saving the heat which is generally suffered to escape useless. He fixes a boiler which may have a flue through it to take the flame and heat from the cupola (which is done quick with the blast which is necessary to melt the iron); to this he connects another boiler as close as he conveniently can, with which the cylinder and other working parts of the engine are connected, with a force-pump to supply water as it wastes by evaporation. The chief advantage is the doing two or three works by the heat originating from one fire. He also claims some improvement in the steam-engine,—he uses the cock for reversing the steam with two sides cut out, by which he can reverse the steam by turning the cock about one-sixth round, by which the steam on the piston is changed much quicker. He likewise uses the piston very short, and has holes cast or drilled nearly through the piston between the screws which tighten the cap, to put in tallow when he packs the engine; this tallow escapes by small holes drilled horizontally into the holes where the tallow is, so it keeps the packing greasy, and will wear much longer, and work much better, than the common way. He uses the cupola, with the boiler suspended, but the furnace performs as conveniently as without it; and, when in full opera-

tion, raises steam above sufficient to work the engine in a more effectual manner than by the common mode. The steam is afterwards applied to the several cisterns, boilers, or vessels, from which he excludes as much as possible (when it can be advantageously done) the atmospheric air, and produces a vacuum. The said cisterns, boilers, or vessels, are connected by pipes and cocks, or other convenient and suitable methods to condense or draw off the vapour. He then opens a communication from the hot to the cold vessel, by which means he brings the latter to a forward state of heat, at the same time that the vacuum of the former is partly effected; recourse must be had to the main descending water-pipe, shown on the right of the pans, by opening a communication from the cistern or vessel from which you wish to draw off the vapour, in order to complete the vacuum. This will be found a most beneficial method of boiling and manufacturing many articles, such as sugar, or any commodities that require high temperature to bring them to a boiling point, as the ebullition is brought about at a much lower degree of heat, a considerable saving is effected in time and expense, the quality of the article is rendered superior, and there is no danger whatever of injury in the process. The principle has been applied with important advantage to a very considerable extent. The lower cisterns or pans are shewn with double covers, and the inside plates or cases, represented by the inner lines in the sides and tops, are perforated with small holes designed for the vapour to pass through, and to prevent the goods being drawn out by the vacuum and boiling. The pipe for conveying off the vapour only enters the top cover. The various deep and thick flanges at the tops of the cisterns or pans are intended to connect the several pipes, cocks, &c. that may be required to be applied for the various purposes and applications of these vessels, as well as to strengthen them when it is necessary. The pans can be made of any strong figure; but an intelligent engineer, with the assistance of a practical person understanding the nature of the business to which these improvements are applied, will readily perceive and adopt the best form and shape without any difficulty whatever.



To WILLIAM GOODMAN, of Coventry,  
Hatter; for certain Improvements in  
Looms.

Mr. Goodman's ingenious invention of certain improvements, apply to that description of looms usually employed for the weaving of narrow articles (commonly called Dutch engine-looms) and consists principally in a novel arrangement of the shuttles and slays in the batten. The construction of the batten, with the slays and the shuttles, are in every respect the same as usually employed in engine-looms, except, that in this improved loom, there are three shuttle-boards, forming two distinct races for the reception of two sets of shuttles; the warp, or slay-spaces of the upper range intervening between the spaces of the lower range. Mr. G. only claims, as his own invention, the new arrangement of the shuttles and the slays as connected with the batten, and the suspending of the knotted parts of the leashes on one set of shafts, to arrange with the same.—*Repertory*, No. 259.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.  
John Ranking, of New Bond-street, Westminster, esq.; for the means of securing valuable property in mail and other stage coaches; travelling carriages, waggons, caravans, and other similar public and private vehicles, from robbery.—Nov. 1, 1823.

George Hawkes, of Lucas-place, Commercial-road, ship-builder; for an improvement in the construction of ships' anchors.—Nov. 1.

George Hawkes, also, for certain improvements on capstans.

William Bundy, of Fulham, mathematical instrument-maker; for an anti-evaporating cooler, to facilitate and regulate the refrigerating of worts or wash in all seasons of the year, from any degree of heat between boiling and the temperature required for fermenting.—Nov. 1.

Thomas Foster Gimson, of Tiverton; for improvements in, and additions to, machinery now in use for doubling and twisting cotton, silk, and other fibrous substances.—Nov. 6.

\* \* \* Copies of the specifications, or further notices of any of these inventions, will be inserted free of expense, on being transmitted to the Editor.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

### ROYAL SOCIETY.

IT affords us much satisfaction at being enabled to lay before the public a series of curious experiments made by a gentleman not it seems of the society, but first promulgated at one of its meetings in April last. They relate to the condensation of several gases into liquids, by Mr. FARADAY, chemical assistant in the Royal Institution, and were communicated by the President.

*Sulphurous Acid.*—Mercury and concentrated sulphuric acid were sealed up in a bent tube, and, being brought to one end, heat was carefully applied, whilst the other end was preserved cool by wet bibulous paper. Sulphurous acid gas was produced where the heat acted, and was condensed by the sulphuric acid above; but, when the latter had become saturated, the sulphurous acid passed to the cold end of the tube, and was condensed into a liquid. When the whole tube was cold, if the sulphurous acid were returned on to the mixture of sulphuric acid and sulphate of mercury, a portion was re-absorbed, but the rest remained on it without mixing.

Liquid sulphurous acid is very limpid

and colourless, and highly fluid. Its refractive power, obtained by comparing it in water and other media, with water contained in a similar tube, appeared to be nearly equal to that of water. It does not solidify or become adhesive at a temperature of 0° F. When a tube containing it was opened, the contents did not rush out as with explosion, but a portion of the liquid evaporated rapidly, cooling another portion so much as to leave it in the fluid state at common barometric pressure. It was however rapidly dissipated, not producing visible fumes, but producing the odour of pure sulphurous acid, and leaving the tube quite dry. A portion of the vapour of the fluid received over a mercurial bath, and examined, proved to be sulphurous acid gas. A piece of ice dropped into the fluid instantly made it boil, from the heat communicated by it.

To prove in an unexceptionable manner that the fluid was pure sulphurous acid, some sulphurous acid gas was carefully prepared over mercury, and a long tube perfectly dry, and closed at one end, being exhausted, was filled with it; more sulphurous acid was then thrown in by a condensing syringe, till there



there were three or four atmospheres; the tube remained perfectly clear and dry, but on cooling one end to  $0^{\circ}$ , the fluid sulphurous acid condensed, and in all its characters was like that prepared by the former process.

A small gage was attached to a tube in which sulphurous acid was afterwards formed, and at a temperature of  $45^{\circ}$  F. the pressure within the tube was equal to three atmospheres, there being a portion of liquid sulphurous acid present: but, as the common air had not been excluded when the tube was sealed, nearly one atmosphere must be due to its presence, so that sulphurous acid vapour exerts a pressure of about two atmospheres at  $45^{\circ}$  F. Its specific gravity was nearly 1.42.

*Sulphuretted Hydrogen.*—A tube being bent, and sealed at the shorter end, strong muriatic acid was poured in through a small funnel, so as nearly to fill the short leg without soiling the long one. A piece of platinum foil was then crumbled up and pushed in, and upon that were put fragments of sulphuret of iron, until the tube was nearly full. In this way action was prevented until the tube was sealed. If it once commences, it is almost impossible to close the tube in a manner sufficiently strong, because of the pressing out of the gas. When closed, the muriatic acid was made to run on to the sulphuret of iron, and then left for a day or two. At the end of that time, much proto-muriate of iron had formed; and, on placing the clean end of the tube in a mixture of ice and salt, warming the other end if necessary by a little water, sulphuretted hydrogen in the liquid state distilled over.

The liquid sulphuretted hydrogen was colourless, limpid, and excessively fluid. Ether, when compared with it in similar tubes, appeared tenacious and oily. It did not mix with the rest of the fluid in the tube, which was no doubt saturated, but remained standing on it. When a tube containing it was opened, the liquor immediately rushed into vapour; and this being done under water, and the vapour collected and examined, it proved to be sulphuretted hydrogen gas. As the temperature of a tube containing some of it rose from  $0^{\circ}$  to  $45^{\circ}$ , part of the fluid rose in vapour, and its bulk diminished; but there was no other change: it did not seem more adhesive at  $0^{\circ}$  than at  $45^{\circ}$ . Its refractive power appeared to be rather greater than that of water; it decidedly surpassed that of sulphurous

acid. A small gage being introduced into a tube in which liquid sulphuretted hydrogen was afterwards produced, it was found that the pressure of its vapour was nearly equal to seventeen atmospheres at the temperature of  $50^{\circ}$ .

The gages used were made by drawing out some tubes at the blow-pipe table until they were capillary, and of a trumpet form; they were graduated by bringing a small portion of mercury successively into their different parts; they were then sealed at the fine end, and a portion of mercury placed in the broad end; and in this state they were placed in the tubes, so that none of the substances used, or produced, could get to the mercury, or pass by it to the inside of the gage. In estimating the number of atmospheres, one has always been subtracted for the air left in the tube.

The specific gravity of sulphuretted hydrogen appeared to be 0.9.

*Carbonic Acid.*—The materials used in the production of carbonic acid, were carbonate of ammonia and concentrated sulphuric acid; the manipulation was like that described for sulphuretted hydrogen. Much stronger tubes are however required for carbonic acid than for any of the former substances, and there is none which has produced so many or more powerful explosions. Tubes which have held fluid carbonic acid well for two or three weeks together, have, upon some increase in the warmth of the weather, spontaneously exploded with great violence; and the precautions of glass masks, goggles, &c. which are at all times necessary in pursuing these experiments, are particularly so with carbonic acid.

Carbonic acid is a limpid colourless body, extremely fluid, and floating upon the other contents of the tube. It distils readily and rapidly at the difference of temperature between  $32^{\circ}$  and  $0^{\circ}$ . Its refractive power is much less than that of water. No diminution of temperature to which I have been able to submit it, has altered its appearance. In endeavouring to open the tubes at one end, they have uniformly burst into fragments, with powerful explosions. By inclosing a gage in a tube in which fluid carbonic acid was afterwards produced, it was found that its vapour exerted a pressure of 36 atmospheres at a temperature of  $32^{\circ}$ .

It may be questioned, perhaps, whether this and other similar fluids obtained from materials containing water, do not contain a portion of that fluid; in



in as much as its absence has not been proved, as it may be with chlorine, sulphurous acid, cyanogen, and ammonia. But, besides the analogy which exists between the latter and the former, it may also be observed in favour of their dryness, that any diminution of temperature causes the deposition of a fluid from the atmosphere, precisely like that previously obtained; and there is no reason for supposing that these various atmospheres, remaining as they do in contact with concentrated sulphuric acid, are not as dry as atmospheres of the same kind would be over sulphuric acid at common pressure.

*Euchlorine.*—Fluid euchlorine was obtained by inclosing chlorate of potash and sulphuric acid in a tube, and leaving them to act on each other for twenty-four hours. In that time there had been much action, the mixture was of a dark reddish brown, and the atmosphere of a bright yellow colour. The mixture was then heated up to  $100^{\circ}$ , and the unoccupied end of the tube cooled to  $6^{\circ}$ ; by degrees the mixture lost its dark colour, and a very fluid ethereal-looking substance condensed. It was not miscible with a small portion of the sulphuric acid which lay beneath it; but, when returned on to the mass of salt and acid, it was gradually absorbed, rendering the mixture of a much deeper colour even than itself.

Euchlorine thus obtained, is a very fluid transparent substance, of a deep yellow colour. A tube containing a portion of it in the clean end, was opened at the opposite extremity; there was a rush of euchlorine vapour, but the salt plugged up the aperture: whilst clearing this away, the whole tube burst with a violent explosion, except the small end in a cloth in my hand, where the euchlorine previously lay, but the fluid had all disappeared.

*Nitrous Oxide.*—Some nitrate of ammonia, previously made as dry as could be by partial decomposition, by heat in the air, was sealed up in a bent tube, and then heated in one end, the other being preserved cool. By repeating the distillation once or twice in this way, it was found, on after-examination, that very little of the salt remained undecomposed. The process requires care. I have had many explosions occur with very strong tubes, and at considerable risk.

When the tube is cooled, it is found to contain two fluids, and a very compressed atmosphere. The heavier fluid,

on examination, proved to be water, with a little acid and nitrous oxide in solution; the other was nitrous oxide. It appears in a very liquid, limpid, colourless state; and so volatile that the warmth of the hand generally makes it disappear in vapour. The application of ice and salt condenses abundance of it into the liquid state again. It boils readily by the difference of temperature between  $50^{\circ}$  and  $0^{\circ}$ . It does not appear to have any tendency to solidify at  $-10^{\circ}$ . Its refractive power is very much less than that of water, and less than any fluid that has yet been obtained in these experiments, or than any other known fluid. A tube being opened in the air, the nitrous oxide immediately burst into vapour. Another tube opened under water, and the vapour collected and examined, it proved to be nitrous oxide gas. A gage being introduced into a tube, in which liquid nitrous oxide was afterwards produced, gave the pressure of its vapour as equal to above 50 atmospheres at  $45^{\circ}$ .

*Cyanogen.*—Some pure cyanuret of mercury was heated until perfectly dry. A portion was then inclosed in a green glass tube, in the same manner as in former instances, and being collected to one end, was decomposed by heat, whilst the other end was cooled. The cyanogen soon appeared as a liquid: it was limpid, colourless, and very fluid; not altering its state at the temperature of  $0^{\circ}$ . Its refractive power is rather less, perhaps, than that of water. A tube containing it being opened in the air, the expansion within did not appear to be very great; and the liquid passed with comparative slowness into the state of vapour, producing great cold. The vapour, being collected over mercury, proved to be pure cyanogen.

A tube was sealed up with cyanuret of mercury at one end, and a drop of water at the other; the fluid cyanogen was then produced in contact with the water. It did not mix, at least in any considerable quantity, with that fluid, but floated on it, being lighter, though apparently not so much so as ether would be. In the course of some days, action had taken place, the water had become black, and changes, probably such as are known to take place in an aqueous solution of cyanogen, occurred. The pressure of the vapour of cyanogen appeared by the gage to be 3.6 or 3.7 atmospheres at  $45^{\circ}$  F. Its specific gravity was nearly 0.9.

*Ammonia.*—In searching after liquid ammonia,



ammonia, it became necessary, though difficult, to find some dry source of that substance; and I at last resorted to a compound of it, which I had occasion to notice some years since with chloride of silver. When dry chloride of silver is put into ammoniacal gas, as dry as it can be made, it absorbs a large quantity of it; 100 grains condensing above 130 cubical inches of the gas: but the compound thus formed is decomposed by a temperature of  $100^{\circ}$  F. or upwards. A portion of this compound was sealed up in a bent tube, and heated in one leg, whilst the other was cooled by ice or water. The compound thus heated under pressure fused at a comparatively low temperature, and boiled up, giving off ammoniacal gas, which condensed at the opposite end into a liquid.

Liquid ammonia thus obtained was colourless, transparent, and very fluid. Its refractive power surpassed that of any other of the fluids described, and that also of water itself. From the way in which it was obtained, it was evidently as free from water as ammonia in any state could be. When the chloride of silver is allowed to cool, the ammonia immediately returns to it, combining with it, and producing the original compound. During this action a curious combination of effects takes place: as the chloride absorbs the ammonia, heat is produced, the temperature rising up nearly to  $100^{\circ}$ ; whilst a few inches off, at the opposite end of the tube, considerable cold is produced by the evaporation of the fluid. When the whole is retained at the temperature of  $60^{\circ}$ , the ammonia boils till it is dissipated and re-combined. The pressure of the vapour of ammonia is equal to about 6.5 atmospheres at  $50^{\circ}$ . Its specific gravity was 0.76.

**Muriatic Acid.**—When made from pure muriate of ammonia and sulphuric acid, liquid muriatic acid is obtained colourless, as Sir Humphry Davy had anticipated. Its refractive power is greater than that of nitrous oxide, but less than that of water; it is nearly equal to that of carbonic acid. The pressure of its vapour at the temperature of  $50^{\circ}$ , is equal to about 40 atmospheres.

**Chlorine.**—The refractive power of fluid chlorine is rather less than that of water. The pressure of its vapour at  $60^{\circ}$  is nearly equal to 4 atmospheres.

Attempts have been made to obtain hydrogen, oxygen, fluoboric, fluosilicic, and phosphuretted hydrogen, gases in the liquid state; but, though all of them have been subjected to great pressure, they have as yet resisted condensation. The difficulty with regard to fluoboric gas consists, probably, in its affinity for sulphuric acid, which, as Dr. Davy has shown, is so great as to raise the sulphuric acid with it in vapour. The experiments with, however, be continued on these and other gases, in the hopes that some of them, at least, will ultimately condense.

*On the Application of Liquids formed by the condensation of Gases as mechanical agents; by Sir HUMPHRY DAVY, Bart. Pres. R. S.*

One of the principal objects that I had in view, in causing experiments to be made on the condensation of different gaseous bodies, by generating them under pressure, was the hope of obtaining vapours, which, from the facility with which their elastic forces might be diminished or increased, by small decrements or increments of temperature, would be applicable to the same purposes as steam.

As soon as I had obtained muriatic acid in the liquid state, a body which M. Berthollet supposed owed its power of being separated from bases by other acids, only to the facility with which it assumes the gaseous form, I had no doubt, as I mentioned in my last communication, that all the other gases which have weaker affinities or greater densities, and which are absorbable to any extent by water, might be rendered fluid by similar means; and, that the conjecture was founded, has been proved by the experiments made with so much industry and ingenuity by Mr. Faraday, and which I have had the pleasure of communicating to the society.

The elasticity of vapours in contact with the liquids from which they are produced, under high pressures, by high temperatures, such as those of alcohol and water, is known to increase in a much higher ratio than the arithmetical one of the temperature; but the exact law is not yet determined; and the result is a complicated one, and depends upon circumstances which require to be ascertained by experiment. Thus the ratio of the elastic force, dependent upon pressure, is to be combined with that of the expansive force dependent upon temperature; and the greater loss of radiant heat at high temperatures, and

\* Quarterly Journal of Science, vol. v. p. 74.



and the development of latent heat in compression, and the necessity for its re-absorption in expansion (as the rationale of the subject is at present understood) must awaken some doubts as to the economical results to be obtained by employing the steam of water under very great pressures, and at very elevated temperatures.

No such doubts, however, can arise with respect to the use of such liquids, as require for their existence even a compression equal to that of the weight of 30 or 40 atmospheres: and where common temperatures, or slight elevations of them, are sufficient to produce an immense elastic force; and when the principal question to be discussed, is whether the effect of mechanical motion is to be most easily produced by an increase or diminution of heat by artificial means.

With the assistance of Mr. Faraday I have made some experiments on this subject, and the results have answered my most sanguine expectations. Sulphuretted hydrogen, which condenses readily at  $3^{\circ}$  F., under a pressure equal to that which balances the elastic force of an atmosphere compressed to  $\frac{1}{14}$ , had its elastic force increased so as to equal that of an atmosphere compressed to  $\frac{1}{17}$  by an increase of  $47^{\circ}$  of temperature. Liquid muriatic acid at  $3^{\circ}$ , exerted an elastic force equivalent to that of an atmosphere compressed to  $\frac{1}{20}$ ; by an increase of  $22^{\circ}$ , it gained an elastic force equivalent to that of an atmosphere compressed to  $\frac{1}{25}$ ; and by a farther addition of  $26^{\circ}$ , an elastic force equivalent to that of air condensed to  $\frac{1}{40}$  of its primitive volume. These experiments were made in thick glass tubes hermetically sealed. The degree of pressure was estimated by the change of volume of air confined by mercury in a small graduated gage, and placed in a part of the tube exposed to the atmosphere, and the temperatures were diminished from the degree at which the gage was introduced, that is, the atmospheric temperature by freezing mixtures; so that the temperature of the air within the gage could not be considerably altered; and as the elastic fluid surrounding the gage must have had a higher temperature than the condensed fluid, the diminution of the elastic force of the vapour from the fluids cannot be considered as overrated.

From the immense differences between the increase of elastic force in gases under high and low pressures, by

similar increments of temperature, there can be no doubt that the denser the vapour, or the more difficult of condensation the gas, the greater will be its power under changes of temperature as a mechanical agent: thus carbonic acid will be much more powerful than muriatic acid. In the only experiment which has been tried upon it, its force was found to be nearly equal to that of air compressed to  $\frac{1}{20}$  at  $12^{\circ}$  F., and of air compressed to  $\frac{1}{36}$  at  $32^{\circ}$  degrees, making an increase equal to the weight of 13 atmospheres by an increase of 20 of temperature; and this immense elastic force of 36 atmospheres being exerted at the freezing point of water.\* And azote, if it could be obtained fluid, would, there is no doubt, be far more powerful than carbonic acid; and hydrogen, in such a state, would exert a force almost incalculably great, and liable to immense changes from the slightest variations of temperature.

To illustrate this idea, I shall quote an experiment on alcohol of sulphur.

The temperature of this body was raised 20 degrees above its boiling point, and its elastic force examined: it was found equal to less than that of air compressed to  $\frac{1}{4}$ . It was now heated to  $320^{\circ}$  under a pressure equal to that of air condensed to  $\frac{1}{17}$ , and a similar increment of 20 degrees added: its elastic force became equivalent to that of an atmosphere compressed to  $\frac{1}{99\frac{1}{2}}$ .

I hope soon to be able to repeat these experiments in a more minute and accurate way; but the general results appear so worthy the attention of practical mechanics, that I think it a duty to lose no time in bringing them forward, even in their present imperfect state.

In applying the condensed gases as mechanical agents, there will be some difficulty; the materials of the apparatus must be at least as strong and as perfectly joined as those used by Mr. Perkins in his high pressure steam-engine: but the small differences of temperature required to produce an elastic

\* Since this paper was read, Mr. Faraday has ascertained that the vapour of ammonia at  $32^{\circ}$  exerts an elastic force equal to that of an atmosphere compressed to  $\frac{1}{5}$ ; and at  $50^{\circ}$  to that of an atmosphere compressed to  $\frac{1}{65}$ ; and that the vapour of nitrous oxide at  $32^{\circ}$  has an elastic force equal to that of an atmosphere compressed to  $\frac{1}{44}$ ; and at  $45^{\circ}$  to an atmosphere compressed to  $\frac{1.0}{51.3}$  nearly.



elastic force equal to the pressure of many atmospheres, will render the risk of explosion extremely small; and, if future experiments should realize the views here developed, the mere difference of temperature between sunshine and shade, and air and water, or the effects of evaporation from a moist surface, will be sufficient to produce results, which have hitherto been obtained only by a great expenditure of fuel.

I shall conclude this communication by a few general observations arising out of this enquiry.

There is a simple mode of liquefying the gases, which at first view appears paradoxical, namely, by the application of heat; it consists in placing them in one leg of a bent sealed tube confined by mercury, and applying heat to ether, or alcohol, or water, in the other end. In this manner, by the pressure of the vapour of ether, I have liquefied prussic gas and sulphureous acid gas, the only two on which I have made experiments; and these gases in being reproduced occasioned cold.

There can be little doubt that these general facts of the condensation of the gases will have many practical applications. They offer easy methods of impregnating liquids with carbonic acid and other gases, without the necessity of common mechanical pressure.

They afford means of producing great diminutions of temperature, by the rapidity with which large quantities of liquids may be rendered aeriform; and as compression occasions similar effects to cold, in preventing the formation of elastic substances, there is great reason to believe that it may be successfully employed for the preservation of animal and vegetable substances for the purposes of food.

*On the Changes of volume produced in Gases in different states of Density, by heat.*

In investigating the laws of the elastic forces exerted by vapours or gases raised from liquids by increase of temperature under compression, one of the most important circumstances to be considered is the rate of the expansion, or, what is equivalent, of the elastic

force, in atmospheres in different states of density.

It has been shown by the experiments of MM. Dalton and Gay Lussac, that elastic fluids of very different specific gravities expand equally by equal increments of temperature; or, as it may be more correctly expressed, according to the elucidations of MM. Dulong and Petit, that mercury and air, or gases, are equivalent in their expansions for any number of degrees in the thermometrical scale between the freezing and boiling points of water; and the early researches of M. Amontons seemed to show that the increase of the spring or elastic force of air by increase of temperature, was in the direct ratio of its density. I am not however acquainted with any direct researches upon the changes of volume produced in gases in very different states of condensation and rarefaction by changes of temperature, and the importance of the enquiry, in relation to the subject of my last communication to the society, induced me to undertake the following experiments.

Dry atmospherical air was included in a tube by mercury, and its temperature raised from 32° Fahrenheit to 212°, and its expansion accurately marked. The same volumes of air, but of double and of more than triple the density under a pressure of 30 and 65 inches of mercury, were treated in the same manner, and in the same tubes; and when the necessary corrections were made for the difference of pressure of the removed column of mercury, it was found that the expansions were exactly the same.

As apparatus was constructed, in which the expansions of rare air confined by columns of mercury were examined and compared with the expansions of equal volumes of air under common pressure; when it appeared, that for an equal number of degrees of Fahrenheit's scale, and between 32° and 212° they were precisely equal, whether the air was  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ , or  $\frac{1}{6}$ , of its natural density.

Similar experiments were made, but they were necessarily less precise, with air condensed six and expanded fifteen times, with similar results.



## NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

*Number III. of the Irish Melodies, arranged for the Piano-Forte and Harp, with Original, Introductory, Intermediate, and Concluding, Symphonies; composed by John Whitaker. 5s.*

**T**HE airs in the present number of this deservedly popular work, are those of "Ceandubh delish," "Planxty Johnstone," "Thamama hulla," "Heigho, ho! my Jacky!" "Oonagh," "Fairy Queen," "Thady you gander," "Thy fair bosom," "I once had a true love," "The Banks of Banna," "The Six-pence," and "Gage Fanc." These melodies, occupying twenty-one pages, furnish samples of taste in the selector, equal to any evidences of that quality of the mind that are found in the best compilations of the day. It is, moreover, due to Mr. Whitaker to say, that, in his basses, accompaniments, and occasional embellishments, he has uniformly consulted the style or cast of his originals, and thereby not only heightened, but elucidated their characters.

*Rondo for the Piano-Forte; composed by Joseph de Pinna. 1s. 6d.*

The subject of this rondo, or something very much resembling it, we have heard before; but, admitting it to be original, it does credit to Mr. de Pinna's imagination. The principal merit, however, in a composition of this species, lies in the good conduct of the super-added matter, the happiness of the returns to the theme, and the various yet analogous thoughts by which the main body of the piece is supplied. A rondo is evolutionary, by its very nature; and, when a felicitous subject is handled with a dexterity that draws from it every adscititious idea, that makes it, what it ever should be, the salient point of all the prominent passages, every effect is attained of which a rondo is capable. Of this latter excellence, the composition before us possesses a creditable portion, and claims the favourable notice of the public.

*Elementary Elucidation of the Major and Minor of Music, exemplifying the Diatonic Scales, &c. &c. The whole prepared and arranged by R. J. Stephenson. 2s. 6d.*

This work, for the attainment of its useful and laudable object, concisely classes, on a peculiar plan, the progressive creation and reduction of the sharps and flats, gives the relative affinities of the major and minor keys, explanatory

gamuts, and a synopsis of the cliffs, followed by examples of transposition, revolving chromatically throughout the octave. So systematic a process, it will strike the reader as promising; and we feel ourselves to be justified in confirming the favourable impression. The whole appears to us to be the result of a well-cogitated design, and not to possess a point but what has been well considered, and cautiously adopted. The whole occupying but five pages; but their contents are *multum in parvo*, and claim to be studied by all who are emulous of theoretical proficiency.

*"O Mary turn those eyes away," a favourite Song, the Words and Air by Samuel Smith, esq.; arranged with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, by John Bardsley.*

The passages of this air run smoothly into each other, and are not wholly devoid of grace. The music forms an appropriate appendage to the words, which, perhaps, possess more of pathos than of poetry. However, as a trifle, it is rather an auspicious specimen of the abilities of the composer, and the accompaniment by Mr. Bardsley forms a favourable illustration of the melody.

*A Selection of Chants never before published; together with a Sanctus and Kyrie Eleison. The whole arranged in score, with an Adaptation for the Organ or Piano-Forte, by George Cleland. 5s.*

In this collection of ecclesiastical music we find very little to which the most fastidious critic might object, and much that claims the warm expression of our praise. Mr. Cleland, a young man, and, as we understand, lately from Bath, appears to possess considerable natural talent, and to have studied with success the melodies of that portion of the publication which is his own, evince a free and flowing fancy, and the combinations bespeak more than a common acquaintance with the principles of harmony. Mr. C. concludes his prefatory address to his subscribers, with hoping that, this being his first attempt in this style of composition, it will be considered as some apology for him, should any irregularities present themselves to the eyes of more experienced judges;—but experienced judges, we feel assured will say, that his apology, however becoming in a young candidate for professional celebrity, was by no means needful.



*A New Sonata for the Piano-Forte; composed by E. Solis. 3s.*

This sonata has for two of its commendable features, spirit and delicacy. The subject of the first movement is bold and energetic; that of the second, smooth and sentimental, and the third opens in an animating and engaging style. On the whole, therefore, Mr. Solis, in this effort of his skilful and ingenious pen, has produced an evidence of his qualifications as a piano-composer, which ought to encourage him to continue to exercise his talent in that province of his art. To accumulate patronage, he has, we think, but to proceed.

*The celebrated Medley Overture to the Siege of Rochelle; composed, selected, and arranged, for the Piano-Forte, by W. P. R. Cope. 2s. 6d.*

There is, we think, in this modification of the Overture to the Siege of Rochelle, sufficient pleasantness and diversity to recommend it to the favourable notice of piano-forte practitioners. The movements are not only agreeable in themselves, but judiciously opposed to each other, and both borrow and impart an effect which augments the effect of the composition.

*Military Divertisement, and Quick Step, for the Piano-Forte.*

In compositions ushered to the public under the denomination of *Military Music*, it too frequently falls within the demarcation of our duty, to censure, and rarely to commend. However, as regarding the publication now before us, we proceed in our task cheerfully, because we find it pleasing. The character of the piece is bold and martial; and, if we do not every-where meet with the union of grace and strength, we are, by the chequered cast of the modulation, lulled into contentedness, while we are gratified by variety. The first movement is striking, the passages are felicitously conceived and effectively blended. The concluding *Quick Step* is vivacious, and only requires novelty to make it generally attractive. Viewed as a whole, the piece before us is no way unworthy the attention, either of masters or of amateurs.

*The Cadiz Rondo for the Piano-Forte; composed by Samuel Poole. 1s.*

The style of this rondo, in the texture of which Mr. Poole has ingeniously

interwoven Rossini's favourite Cavatina "*Aurora! Sorgerai*," is familiar and pleasing. The whole is comprised in two movements; and the design of the author has included as much variety as, perhaps, an intended trifle would admit.

#### THE DRAMA.

The exertions in the management of both the national theatres continue to keep pace with the claims of the public; and the result has been, the production of spirited and meritorious performances, and the ensuring full and splendid houses. The royal visitation at Drury-Lane on the first of December, and at Covent Garden on the third, augmented the general eclat of the season, and threw an exhilarating glow on the efforts of both the well-appointed companies.

At Drury-Lane, the skill of management has vied with, while it has been more successful, than at Covent-Garden. Dowton's *Dr. Cantwell*, Macready's *Gracchus*, *Macbeth*, *Leontes*, and *Rolla*; Braham's *Henry Bertram*, *Prince Orlando*, and *Hawthorn*; Kean's *Richard*, and *Othello*; and Miss Stephens's *Diana Vernon*, and *Rosetta*, have formed a combination of excellence that commanded the most crowded audiences, and extorted the warmest applause. Mr. Elliston's indefatigable activity, seconded by his spirit and judgment, has certainly succeeded in drawing around him a phalanx of talent, girted by which, he stands secure of the continuance of popularity and public patronage, and of maintaining all the honour his exertions have acquired and deserved.

At Covent-Garden, Young's *King John*, *Sir Pertinax Mac Sycophant*, *Hamlet*, and *Beverley*; Mr. Kemble's *Charles Surface*, *Benedict*, and other equally distinguished characters; Sinclair's *Henry Bertram*, *Prince Orlando*, *Young Meadows*, and *Trumore*; Miss Paton's *Floretta*, *Rosetta*, and *Annette*; and Miss Tree's *Ophelia*, have proved, as we think they ever will, highly attractive, and diffused over the representations a lustre, which veiled the failure of Mrs. Heman's tragedy, called *The Vespers of Palermo*, and sustained undiminished the merited credit of the theatre.



## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

*Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

THE political occurrences and civil warfare in Greece render highly acceptable any authentic account of its present condition. In our last number we introduced some glowing pictures, drawn by Greeks themselves, for the realization of which we devoutly pray, and we are now called upon to notice the more qualified report of a distinguished British traveller. SIR WILLIAM GELL, so deservedly respected for his high classical attainments, is the authority to whom we are thus indebted. *His Journey in the Morea* was made in 1820 and 1821; and, although this preceded the successes of the Greeks, yet it describes with fidelity the condition of the inhabitants, and the feelings engendered as the forerunner of what has since followed. We are sorry, however, to observe, that Sir William does not think public liberty worth the sacrifices necessary to attain it, and he taunts the Greeks about their present sufferings in its cause. For our parts, on the contrary, we think life so intolerable without civil liberty, that, in its defence, it ought to be willingly sacrificed, even against moderated despotism; but, when opposed to such despotism as that of the Turks, existence and social ease are quite out of the question. The deterioration of the Greek character, of which the author complains, is doubtless owing to the vassalage in which the Greeks live, while the liberality of the Turks is easily exercised at the cost of the poor Greeks. Independently of this leaning to the strong, the volume abounds in various information, and is embellished with a variety of striking views, and with many spirited sketches of the costume and physiognomy both of Greeks and Turks.

The bookselling proprietors of Shakspeare have brought out a very neat edition of the whole of his dramatic works in a single volume, octavo. It is printed from the corrected text of Steevens and Malone, and prepared by a Glossary and life. All that can be said of such a volume regards the typography, and this is clear and elegant.

DR. BREWSTER has edited and republished an edition of *Euler's* invaluable *Letters to a German Princess*. Every thing in them is good of its kind, but there is too much metaphysical enquiry, and it would have been more acceptable as a book for young persons, if a third of the whole had been altogether rejected. We regret, also, that the editor's notes are so very scanty, while so many subjects called for modern elucidation.

MR. J. W. JONES has produced a very useful and elegant appendage to one of the best English Classics, *Blackstone's Commentaries*, in a faithful translation of all its Latin, Greek, Italian, and French Quotations, as well as to the notes of the best editors. Such a volume, so ably executed, will of course be joined to the original in every library where it has place, and will be highly useful to law students of every denomination.

LAW, BISHOP of CHESTER, has published *A Sermon*, for the benefit of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders. We extract the following passage, for the sake of the important information which it conveys:—"The period at length arrives, when the prisoners must be removed from all further discipline and restraint. But, when thus liberated, whither are they to go? to what place can they direct their steps or views? They may have seen the error of their ways: they may be desirous of abandoning the course they have unhappily run. But how are they to regain the path of honest livelihood? Character is gone: professions are not believed: even the most compassionate, they who most sensibly feel and lament the frailties of our nature, are nevertheless afraid to receive under their roof a practised criminal, the hitherto supposed associate of the vilest and most abandoned characters. This is the sad scene which presents itself to many a discharged and repentant prisoner. His course, alas! is almost certain. His former haunts and companions are ready to receive him, and scarcely does there appear to be any other alternative. With such facilities and inducements on one side, with such difficulties and obstacles on the other, we cannot wonder, neither ought we too severely to condemn these ill-fated outcasts, if they relapse once more into their former habits: if the last state of such offenders become worse than the first. The Committee, therefore, of Prison Discipline, would have but imperfectly discharged their labour of love, if they had not directed their attention to the prisoners, at this the most decisive period of their lives. And here the friends of humanity cannot too warmly applaud their humane exertions. In the very feelings and spirit of the religion of Jesus Christ, they have established a 'Temporary Refuge;' into which youthful prisoners may be received on their first discharge from prison. In it they are taught some useful



useful employment or trade, by the practice of which they may earn their livelihood, when they are again thrown upon the world. Nor is this all. They, at the same time, are instructed in the principles of religion, in the knowledge of their duty both to God and man. With this view, the service of our church is regularly administered twice on each Sabbath, and once on every other day of the week. Can any one receive the very mention of such an establishment, without applauding the motive? Can he hear of such a deed, without the wish, and an effort, we trust, to uphold and increase its utility?"

CRUISE'S *Narrative of a Ten Months' Residence in New Zealand*, is necessarily interesting, as relating to islands so considerable, and so important in the geographical position. The independence of the South Americans will tend to increase their importance in a political point of view. The object of the voyage was to bring to England, for the use of our dock-yards, a quantity of the beautiful straight trees called *kaikaterres* and *cowries*, some of which grow 100-feet without a branch, and others less in height are forty feet in girth. It is impossible to follow the author through his Narrative, which, however, is interesting for its incidents and information, and is the best modern account that has appeared of these islands.

MR. THOMAS REID'S *Travels in Ireland*, followed by sketches of the circumstances and condition of the people and country, merit general perusal in England and Scotland, and the special attention of our statesmen and legislators. Mr. Reid's facts will be the more credited, because he is not a party man; but, we are sorry to say, they confirm all that we have read and heard of the deplorable state of the population, and of the wicked policy of which this otherwise fine country is the victim. The work very properly commences with a brief history of Ireland, by which the reader is enabled to trace effects to their causes. The author liberally quotes Mr. Wakefield as authority, and confirms our opinion of that gentleman's great work; but his own book, as more succinct, is likely, as it deserves, to obtain more general circulation.

A very useful little manual for medical students has just made its appearance under the title of the *Pupil's Pharmacopœia*, which is a translation, word for word, of the London Latin Pharmacopœia, and may be read either in English or Latin, as the original text is printed, and the translated word is rendered in italics. Remarks are introduced on the chemistry of the combinations employed; the doses of medicines are inserted; and foot-notes are appended, teaching the antidotes to be had recourse to, in cases of accidental or designed poison.

MR. EARLE has published an interesting volume, entitled, *Practical Observations in Surgery*, in which he opposes the recent statements of Sir Astley Cooper respecting the impossibility of union to any effect after fractures of the neck of the thigh bone within the capsule of the joint. It is always more or less useful for the dogmas of high authority to be called in question, since there is a tendency in the human mind to receive implicitly doctrines propounded by men of acknowledged capacity; and, in the present instance, the attention of the junior members of the profession will be summoned to a sort of independent exercise, which might not have been the case but for the able strictures of Mr. Earle. No one, after reading the book before us, will doubt the surgical tact or the literary ability of its author; but here and there, we must say, friendly as we are to opposition, that a party spirit is too conspicuous in the criticisms of Mr. E. upon the doctrines and sentiments of his justly-celebrated antagonist.

*The Dublin Problems*, or Questions to the Candidates from the Gold Medal from 1816 to 1822. This volume is curious, as exhibiting the spirit of modern university instruction; and, in that respect, merits reference to a committee of parliament. Pedantry accumulated on pedantry, and sustained by pride, is abusing public confidence, and the modern university-courses call for the special revision of qualified authorities.

DR. SHEARMAN, president of the London Medical Society, has published a small volume on the subject of debility as leading to chronic disease. This production we think very well timed in the present day, when the views of pathologists are too much directed towards vascular conditions as explicative of every thing. The whole is neatly written and ably argued; and, if there are controvertible points introduced, so much the better for the thinking reader.

MR. NATHAN'S *History and Theory of Music* is a very pleasing and interesting volume, displaying much knowledge of the subject on which it treats, and considerable powers even in literary composition; in respect, however, to this latter quality, we find more of talent than taste, more of natural ability than acquired correctness; and, in the event of the book reaching, as it deserves, to a second edition, we advise the author, prior to publication, to submit it to some friend for correction, on whose knowledge and fidelity he can rely for pointing out inaccuracies. We were particularly gratified with the chapter in the present work, which treats of Expression in Music; and the whole book, we repeat, deserves approbation.

The Associated Society of Apothecaries and



and Surgeon-Apothecaries have issued a very creditable volume of *Transactions*, in which will be found some interesting matter both for students and practitioners. We first meet with an historical account of the Society, its objects and progress: next follows a very able paper by Mr. Alcock, on the present condition of medical science, and on the mode in which medical studies ought to be prosecuted by the individual destined for general practice. Essays of a miscellaneous nature, surgical and medical, theoretical and practical, are introduced both by members of the association and some physicians of distinguished name. The volume, it must be admitted, is rather too bulky in proportion to the papers it contains; but this will not be the case, it is hoped, with the subsequent ones, since the length of the preliminary essays is the cause of it in the present instance.

A bulky volume has appeared of the *Debates, Evidence, and Documents*, on the Charges against Thorpe, High Sheriff of Dublin, for unduly empanneling a Grand Jury on the Bills for insulting the Lord Lieutenant at the theatre. As the charges were passionately laid for high treason, we do not blame the decision of the jury; but the facts which came out on this case, as well as other facts of daily occurrence, prove the doctrine which have always maintained, that all juries ought to be convened in exact rotation from at least three districts of the jurisdiction. Till this is reformed by law, there is no security against packing juries; and, of course, trial by jury is really but a delusive form. No discretion ought to lie with a sheriff, even if he were always chosen by the people, and necessarily a man of worthy spirit. Rotation from three districts would make the institution perfect, and the adoption of such a law is even more important to personal liberty and security than a reform of parliament itself. The volume contains the regulations of Orange Lodges, and many other curious documents connected with Irish politics.

MR. CURTIS has published a third edition, enlarged, of his valuable *Treatise on the Physiology and Diseases of the Ear*. His great practice has enabled him to assemble many valuable facts; and his work is therefore important, with reference not only to its practical character, but as referring to a precious organ, whose diseases are as inconvenient as painful.

A *Formulary for the Preparation and Mode of Employing several New Remedies*; namely, the nux vomica, morphine, prussic acid, strychnin, veratrine, the active principles of the cinchonas, emetine, iodine, &c. with an introduction and copious notes, have been published, by CHARLES THOMAS HADEN, surgeon to the Chelsea

and Brompton Dispensary, &c.<sup>a</sup> A varied experience of more than ten years (says Mr. H.), both in the laboratory and at the bedside, leads me to affirm that medicines and poisons act in the same manner on man as on animals. I would willingly try on myself substances which have been proved to be innocent when given to animals; but I would not recommend any one to make the experiment in an inverse way. Time alone can pronounce definitely on the advantages and inconveniences of these new remedies; but which ever way it may be, the following pages may be useful, by teaching the mode of preparing them without making it necessary to consult general treatises of chemistry or pharmacy, and by giving medical men every facility in submitting them to personal experience, which is often after all the only really profitable course. If a review be made of the different new remedies which have been lately proposed, will it not be seen that each of them is pretended to have certain peculiar and distinctive properties, which, if they really belong to them, are greatly to be valued when properly applied to the treatment of disease? *Digitalis*, for instance, seems to exert a direct influence on the action of the heart and arteries. *Colchicum* appears to do the same thing with the addition of a purgative quality. *Prussic acid* seems to have similar powers, with the additional one of appearing to act particularly on the mucous membranes. *Strychnine* in like manner is said to exert a peculiar influence over the nerves which supply muscles with their energy; or, perhaps, it has the power of increasing the irritability of the muscles themselves. *Iodine* seems to possess a similar stimulating power, which is particularly expended on that part of the system which is called lymphatic." For introducing to the British faculty the formularies by which these important remedies may be beneficially administered, the translator is entitled to much public gratitude.

Several institutions have recently been proposed for relief from the losses by shipwreck. We wish they were extended to consequences of storms by land as well as sea. In connexion with this proper feeling, as far as it goes, SIR W. HILLARY has published an appeal to the nation, in which he enlarges with eloquence and pathos on the sufferings of the sea-faring classes, and makes out a case which demands the energies of public benevolence, equal to any other subject of its meritorious exertion. We are glad to see that the pamphlet has reached a second edition, and have no doubt but Sir William will live to see his public spirit requited by success.

No subject is more important, in a social and domestic point of view, than the skill-ful



ful management of fruit-trees; and, as all knowledge on such subjects is derived from experience, we are glad to see it fully treated of by Mr. Charles Harrison, gardener of Wortley-hall. In an octavo volume, sanctioned by a splendid list of subscribers, Mr. H. has discussed the entire subject, "root and branch." The method of culture, and the disease of trees, are so practically and clearly discussed, that the general circulation of the volume cannot fail to be eminently useful. It has long been our wish to see all fire-wood trees yield to productive ones, and thereby render mere subsistence a secondary consideration in a civilized country.

The *Phrenological Journal*, a new quarterly publication, has just issued from the press at Edinburgh. It professes to contain the essays of the Phrenological Society of that city,—a society newly formed, and containing among its members the principal philosophers of Edinburgh. It is a remarkable circumstance, that, after Drs. Gall and Spurzheim had laboured to found a school of phrenology in most of the capital towns of Europe without success, the first regularly-organized society of craniologists should be formed at Edinburgh, where the most violent opposition had been made to the new system, and where Dr. Spurzheim found it almost impossible to make a single convert. The first lecture on phrenology ever given in Edinburgh was read at the Wernerian Society by Dr. Forster, who composed his paper on a zoological subject at the request of the president himself, Professor Jamieson; and numerous craniological drawings were made by the celebrated artist Mr. Lizars, and exhibited to the Society. But the doctor, having interwoven the system of human phrenology with that of animals, some of the members of the Society took offence, and the paper was not received and published by them. Professor Jamieson paid the most polite attention to the author of the paper, and had previously requested him to become a member of the Society; but it was found impossible to stem the torrent of prejudice raised against the new doctrine, which seemed to have a tendency to refer the animal and the human intelligence to the same physical causes. Dr. F. determined, therefore, not to be proposed as a member; this happened in the spring of 1816. A few weeks afterwards, Dr. Spurzheim arrived in Edinburgh; and the strange treatment he received is better known to the public already by the printed account of it. After all this, it is very remarkable that Edinburgh should have produced the first regular Society of Phrenologists, who are now pursuing the system of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, and have written one of the ablest papers in its defence.

## LIST OF NEW WORKS.

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"The basis of Mr. Perkins's improvement consists in his bringing water into actual contact with the metal, by which the excitement is directly communicated to the water, which excitement, heretofore, has been allowed to dissipate itself by the simultaneous generation of steam. The atomic motion, transferred by the fixation of the gases in the process of the external combustion, passes through the substance of the vessel containing the water, and its first effect has been to convert the adjoining liquid into steam. Room being allowed in ordinary boilers for the expansion of this steam, the ultimate force consisted only of the first simple force; or, if accelerated, the acceleration depended on the vague dimensions and decreasing strength of an extended surface of boiler. But Mr. Perkins has contrived to press his liquid into his boiler, or generator, home to the interior surface of his generator, and to keep it full, so that no steam can be simultaneously generated; and hence, as the motion transferred by the fixation of the gases in the adjacent combustion is not simultaneously distributed in steam, the contained water receives all the acceleration of excitement of which it is susceptible. This accumulated excitement does not, however, burst the generator, because the strength, other things alike, is inversely as the dimensions, and the thickness can conveniently, in so small a bulk, be increased to any required degree; thus, less of the motion transferred from the combustion is lost, than when, by the old system, steam was simultaneously generated; and the continued addition accelerates the excitement of the water, on the principle of accelerated motion in falling bodies. From this effect of acceleration, which cannot be complete in an ordinary expanded boiler, Mr. Perkins obtains great excitement with much less fuel, or less gas-fixing, by combustion. He loses no motion, and he appropriates the whole by an accelerated result. The expansive force is all the motion of the gases fixed by the combustion; and, as long as the strength of cohesion in the materials of the generator is greater than the expansive force, no explosion can take place. But, as soon as Mr. P. has sufficiently excited his

water, he allows some of it to escape, and every drop then evolves in steam many hundred times the original bulk. The excited atoms, of course, perform large orbits, creating a local vacuum, therefore, a perception of coldness to the evaporating hand plunged into it, and a force of expansion equal to any required, as 500lbs. or 20,000lbs. to the square inch. It is a case of motion compressed. The confined atoms of water are not to be supposed at rest; on the contrary, no motion is lost or gained in the whole process. It previously existed in the gases of the atmosphere; these are fixed by the combustion, which is a mere process of gaseous fixation; the generator and its contained water are placed in contact; the atoms in water receive the motion, but are unable, for want of space, to exhibit any of it in forming steam; the continuance of the transfer of motion causes acceleration, and a violent tendency to escape, which, however, is prevented, till the excitement is sufficient to evolve gas of the required power. Rationally explained, Mr. P.'s machine is founded on principles strictly philosophical:—he has safely generated a force before unknown; and, if he had failed to apply it with skill, his past reputation, as a mechanic of the first order, would have been undeserved. *Till we have fallen upon a method of applying gases themselves in various degrees of condensation, as contrasted mechanical powers, we must be content to regard Mr. Perkins's contrivance for producing the same power with one gallon of water as with sixty, and with one bushel of coals as with four, as the limit of human ingenuity in this branch of human art.* At the same time I am persuaded, that the application of the force transferred by combustion through water, for the purpose of arriving at mechanical power, will by posterity be considered as a very bungling procedure; and I think that it has been continued merely because mankind have been confounded by the nonsense about caloric; and, in consequence, have not understood the nature and source of the power which they were applying."

Volume the Second is announced of *Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa*, by W. J. BURCHELL, esq. with a large and entirely-new map, and 116 coloured and black engravings. The author penetrated into the heart of the Continent, to the depth of nearly 1100 miles; and, besides the complete narrative of daily occurrences, as far as the most distant town in the Interior, and of the various transactions with the natives, this work contains a general account of the inhabitants, and interesting



interesting contributions to the sciences of zoology and botany; above 63,000 objects of which were preserved and brought to England. In the geography of the extra-tropical part of Southern Africa, a map thirty-three inches by twenty-eight, founded on numerous astronomical observations, and of an entirely-new construction, will be found to present considerable improvements, and to rectify many inaccuracies. In the second volume will be found an interesting account of the native tribes, with whom the author lived on terms which gave him very favourable opportunities for discovering their true character.

Rameses, an Egyptian Tale, with historical notes of the era of the Pharaohs, is announced in three volumes. It has been a vehicle to convey illustration of Egyptian antiquities, and of a great epoch in its history.

Memoirs are printing of the Life and Writings of Mrs. FRANCES SHERIDAN, mother of the late Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, and author of "Sidney Biddulph," "Nourjahad," and "the Discovery," with remarks upon a late Life of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, criticism and selections from the works of Mrs. Sheridan, and biographical anecdotes of her family and contemporaries, by her grand-daughter, ALICIA LEFANU.

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The Odes of Anacreon of Teos, as translated into English verse, by W. RICHARDSON, esq. are in the press.

In the press, and will appear immediately, in one volume, octavo, with a portrait from an acknowledged likeness, Memoirs of Rossini, consisting of anecdotes of his life and of his professional career, by the Author of the lives of Haydn and Mozart, printed in an uniform manner with the translation of that work.

The several Treatises of the late James Baverstock, esq. on the Brewery, are about to be collected into one volume, with notes, together with an introduction, containing a biographical

sketch of the author, a paper on specific gravities, and on the various hydrostatical instruments which have been used in the brewery, by his son, J. H. BAVERSTOCK, F.S.A.

Mr. BULLOCK, with the laudable spirit of enterprise which distinguishes his character, has visited Mexico, and returned with a rich cargo of relics and antiquities, an account of which is preparing for press.

Dr. MARTIN, registrar and secretary of the Royal Humane Society, &c. is about to deliver a course of Lectures on the Preservation of Life, from the effects of submersion, strangulation, suffocation by noxious vapours, poisons, &c.

A Sketch of the System of Education at New Lanark, by R. D. OWEN, is in the press, and will appear in a few days.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for the year 1824, is announced, containing Memoirs of celebrated Men who have died in 1822-23.

Prose by a Poet, is announced; but not, we presume, as a novelty.

A work, called Plain Instructions to Executors and Administrators, showing the duties and responsibilities incident to the due performance of the trusts, with directions respecting the probate of wills, and taking out letters of administration, &c. will soon be published.

A new edition of Mr. ALARIC A. WATTS's "Poetical Sketches," with illustrations, is preparing for publication, which will include Gertrude de Balm, and other additional poems.

Early in January will be published, the Pirate of the Adriatic, a romance, in three volumes, by J. GRIFFIN.

The Life of Jeremy Taylor, and a Critical Examination of his Writings, by Dr. HEBER, bishop of Calcutta, are nearly ready for publication, in 2 vols. post 8vo. with fine portrait by Warren, from an original picture.

Shortly will be published, the Plenary Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures asserted, and Infidel Objections shown to be unfounded, in Six Lectures, now delivering at Albion Hall, London Wall, by the Rev. S. NOBLE. These public-spirited Lectures would have a ten-fold effect, if lecturing were the only means of conversion; but the case of the victims of Dorchester gaol undoes the effect of a thousand arguments, which, it thence appears, none dare answer. The

Dorsetshire



[Jan. 1,

Dorsetshire magistrates possess arguments ten thousand times more operative than those of Mr. Noble. When personal martyrdom ends, argument may begin to have weight; but the former utterly extinguishes the force of the latter. The Inquisition may have terrified men, but it never convinced them. We cannot too often refer to the noble Petition of the dissenting ministers to both Houses of Parliament, published in one of our late Numbers.

In a few days will be published, a Narrative of the Sufferings of a French Protestant Family at the Period of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, written by JOHN MAGAULT the Father, translated and now first published from the original manuscript, in the possession of a descendant of the family residing near Spitalfields, at the request of members of the Spitalfields Benevolent Society.

Dr. Cox will shortly publish, Remarks on Acute Rheumatism, and the importance of early Blood-letting in that Disease, as preventing Metastasis to the Heart.

At the anniversary of the Royal Society, on the 1st of December, the Copley medal, which is directed "to be given to the person who shall have produced the most important *experimental investigation* upon any subject of *natural history* during the year," (these are their own words,) was adjudged by the council to Mr. Pond, the Astronomer Royal. This adjudication has, we learn, created much surprise and dissatisfaction; because, although no one presumes to question the *official* industry and scientific merits of Mr. Pond, yet this medal is not supposed to have been intended to reward official services, nor to meet the case of mere astronomical registers kept by public instruments. We have received some strong observations about the little coterie by which this Society is now so mismanaged, as, in the opinion of many, to render it necessary to establish new societies in self-defence, but we forbear to become parties. We conceive, however, that the exercise of a free press can in no manner be better directed than to the conduct of a *close* corporation, invested with the guardianship of science; and we will by no means refuse admittance to accredited observations on a subject of so much national importance. We have, however, no desire to give coun-

tenance to perverse factions; though it is manifest that, if the Royal Society continued equal to its original purpose, so many new societies, embracing its several objects, could not be necessary. The blame, however, may not attach to the contemporary officers, but to the constitution; for, it somehow happens, that of 1000 or 1100 fellows, not more than a dozen or a score are labourers in science, and not more than a hundred, perhaps, ever wrote for the press a paragraph on a scientific subject, or are known in the scientific world, except by their F.R.S.; while, on the other hand, this great and enlightened nation contains at least 10,000 individuals whose attainments are on a par with the twelve or twenty working fellows of this Society. Under such circumstances, something must be wrong and rotten; and it is a subject to which the public attention ought to be directed.

M. de la BECHE will shortly publish a Selection of the Geological Memoirs contained in the "*Annales des Mines*," together with a synoptical table of equivalent formations, and M. Brongniart's table of the classification of mixed rocks.

Mr. C. CHATFIELD has in the press a Compendious View of the History of the Darker Ages, with genealogical tables.

A work is forthcoming on the Antiquity of the Doctrine of the Quakers respecting Inspiration, with a brief review of that society, its religious tenets, practices, and legal exemptions, and a comparison between the life and opinions of the Friends and those of early Christians.

The Crimes of Kings and Priests, or Exposition of the Effects of Absolute Monarchy and the Domination of the Priesthood, will soon appear.

A volume of Poems, by Mr. PERCIVAL, whose former work excited so much attention, will appear in February, and we have heard very favourable reports of their merits.

Recollections of an Eventful Life, chiefly passed in the Army, is announced by Mr. M'Pheen, of Glasgow, and nearly ready. Among other interesting chapter-heads are — Sketches of a sailor's life; of the army; operations at Cadiz by the troops under General Graham; grand army in Portugal, with sketches of the various engagements where that division fought, viz. Fuento de Orior, Roderigo,



1, rigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Talavera, &c. up to the peace in 1814.

In addition to those deservedly popular works, the *Mechanics' Weekly Journal* and the *Mechanic's Magazine*, a prospectus is issued for a new publication, under the title of the *Artisan, or Mechanic's Instructor*, intended to serve as a companion to "the Institute," and to appear in January.

On the 1st of February, 1824, will be published, No. I. of *Original Views of the Collegiate and Parochial Churches of Great Britain*, by Messrs. J. P. NEALE and J. Le KEUX.

Immediately will be published, a volume of *Tales and Sketches of the West of Scotland*, to include a sketch of the changes in society and manners which have occurred in that part of the country during the last half century, by a gentleman of Glasgow. It is likely to be the first of a series.

The *Deserted City*, *Eva*, a tale in two cantos, and *Electricity*, Poems by J. BOUNDEN, will shortly appear.

On the 1st of February will be published, the first part, to be continued quarterly, of the *Animal Kingdom*, as arranged conformably with its organisation, by BARON CUVIER, with additional descriptions of all the species hitherto named, and of many not before noticed. The whole of the "Regne Animal" of the above celebrated zoologist will be translated in this undertaking; but the additions will be so considerable, as to give it the character of an original work.

An Italian translation of DODSLEY'S *Economy of Human Life*, by Signior ALOISI, a native of Tuscany, is nearly ready.

Translations have been ordered by authority to be made of the chief *Elementary Books on the English Interrogative System* into the Russian language. The pupil of Laharpe honours himself in literature, however oblique may be his career in politics. A literary autocrat cannot, however, be other than inconsistent.

A comprehensive *System of English Grammar, Criticism, and Logic*, is preparing for publication, arranged and illustrated upon a new and improved plan, containing apposite principles, rules, and examples, for writing correctly and elegantly on every subject, by the Rev. P. SMITH, A.M.

Mrs. M. A. RUNDALL announces a *Sequel to the Grammar of Sacred History*, being a paraphrase on the

*Epistles and Gospels for every Sunday throughout the year*, with explanatory notes. To which are prefixed, a simple *Illustration of the Liturgy*, and a *Paraphrase on the Church Catechism*.

An improved edition is in the press of *Milburn's Oriental Commerce*, or the *East India Trader's Complete Guide*, containing a geographical and nautical description of the maritime parts of India, China, and neighbouring countries, including the eastern islands, and an account of their trade, productions, coins, weights, and measures: abridged, improved, and brought down to the present time, by Mr. T. THORNTON.

An *East India Vade-Mecum* will soon appear, being a complete guide to gentlemen proceeding to the East Indies in either the civil, military, or naval, service, or on other pursuits; much improved from the work of the late Capt. Williamson, being a condensed compilation of his and various other publications, and the result of personal observation, by Dr. J. B. GILCHRIST.

The second volume of the *Lady of the Manor*, by Mrs. SHERWOOD, is in the press; also, the *Willoughby Family*, by the author of "*Margaret Whyte*," &c.; *Rose Grant*, or a *Matlock Sketch*; a *Whisper to a Newly-Married Pair*, from a *Widowed Wife*; and *Memory*, by the author of "*Margaret Whyte*," &c.

Sir MARK SYKES'S Library, announced for sale, is one of the finest collections in the kingdom, and particularly rich in classics, large-paper copies, and first editions. It contains also some volumes of rare old poetry, and several valuable manuscripts; among which the following original document has been lately found. After Henry the Eighth married Ann of Cleves, he raised a question as to her chastity before her nuptials, which he submitted to the dignitaries of the church; and in this document their decision, and the reasons for it, are given. It is fairly written on vellum, and is signed by all the bishops and distinguished clergymen of the time; Cranmer, Gardner, and Polydore Virgil, have placed their autographs to this extraordinary deed, by which the king's doubts were confirmed, and the unfortunate lady was put aside.—An offer of 1200*l.* has been made from Paris, for the French king's library, for his unique copy upon vellum of the first edition



edition of Livy.—The engravings by Bartolozzi, alone, consisting of a complete and matchless series of his works, proofs, and etchings, are said to have cost Sir Mark nearly 5000/. The sale of the whole of the prints will, in all likelihood, occupy two months, the same as the books.

Mr. G. PHILLIPS is printing a Compendium of Algebra, with notes and demonstrations, showing the reason of every rule, designed for the use of schools, and those persons who have not the advantage of a preceptor; the whole arranged on a plan calculated to abridge the labour of the master, and facilitate the improvement of the pupil.

Capt. PARRY'S Second Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west Passage, with twenty-five plates, is announced for immediate publication; with an Appendix of Natural History, &c. to Capt. Parry's First Voyage of Discovery, with plates.

Aureus, or the Adventures of a Sovereign, written by himself, is printing in two volumes.

Procrastination, or the Vicar's Daughter, a tale, by S. PERCY, is announced.

Shortly will be published, *Plantarum Scientia*, or the Botanist's Companion, being a catalogue of hardy exotic and indigenous plants cultivated in this country.

The Adventures of Hajji Baba are printing in three volumes.

Count PECCHIO has in the press, a Diary of Political Events in Spain during the last Year. This work, like his Letters on the Spanish and Portuguese Revolutions, is interspersed with anecdotes of public men, and on the manners and customs of the Peninsula.

Dr. R. SOUTHEY, poet-laureate, author of "Wat Tyler," &c. announces the Book of the Church, in two volumes, octavo.

Mr. BRITTON announces a Grammar of English Antiquities.

Mr. J. BURTON, who had been employed by the Pacha of Egypt in a geological examination of his dominions, has made some interesting discoveries in the Eastern Desert of the Nile, and along the coast of the Red Sea. In the Eastern Desert, and in the parallel of Essiout, is Gebel Dokkam, a mountain, the name of which in Arabic signifies smoke-mountain. At Belet Kebye, a ruinous

village, situated in a valley on the south side of the mountain, he found a circular shaft, twenty feet in diameter, and its present depth is sixty feet. The same village contains a beautiful little Ionic temple, on the pediment of which is the following inscription:—

*For the safety and eternal victory of our Lord Cæsar, absolute, august, and of all his house, to the sun, great Serapis, and the co-enshrined Deities, this Temple, and all its appurtenances, Epaphroditus — of Cæsar, Governor of Egypt. Marcus Ulpius Chresimus, superintendent of the mines under — Procoluanus.*

—Gebel Dokkan is zig-zagged to the top by roads and pathways, which branch off to large quarries of antique red porphyry, immense blocks of which are lying about roughly chiseled, squared, and on supports marked and numbered. There are also unfinished sarcophagi and vases, columns of large diameter, a vast number of ruinous huts, and remains of forges. Mr. Burton collected a great number of inscriptions at Fitiery, among which was the following fragment:—

ANN. XII. IMP. NERVAE TRAIANO  
CAESARI AUG. GERMANICO  
DACICO

P. I. R. SOLPICIVM SIMIVM  
PRAEF AEG.

The quarries of verd antique, between Ghene and Cosseir, have also supplied him with a vast number of inscriptions, which are rendered interesting, and may probably become very useful, from the intermixture of Greek with hieroglyphics.

The Suffolk Papers, from the collection of the Marchioness of Londonderry, with historical, biographical, and explanatory notes, and an original whole-length portrait of the Countess of Suffolk, are printing in two volumes.

The Improvisatrice, and other poems, are preparing for publication.

The Green-house Companion, by Dr. THORNTON, intended as a familiar manual for the general management of a green-house, is in preparation.

Mr. J. H. CURTIS announces a Course of Lectures on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, of the Ear, at the Royal Dispensary, Dean-street, Soho.

Memoirs of the Life of Ferdinand VII. King of the Spains, translated from the original Spanish manuscript, by M. J. QUIN, are announced.

Australia, with other Poems, by T. K. HERVEY, will appear in a few days.

The



The first part of the third folio volume of Mr. LODGE's *Illustrations of English Portraits*, accompanied with biographical narratives, is printing.

A work, called *Scilly and its Islands*, from a complete survey undertaken by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by Capt. W. H. SMYTH, R.N. with fourteen plates beautifully engraved by Daniell, in quarto, will speedily appear.

The Asiatic Society of London will in future bear the title of "Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland." Sir George Staunton, vice-president, has presented to the Society about 2600 Chinese volumes, which he collected during his residence in China; it includes all the branches of literature cultivated in that country. This Society has been new modelled; the plan enlarged, so as to encourage all studies tending to illustrate the sciences, literature, and arts, as cultivated in India, and other countries east of the Cape of Good Hope. The British possessions, however, to be more especially attended to.

A Tour through the Upper Provinces of Hindoostan, comprising a period between the years 1804 and 1814, with remarks and authentic anecdotes; to which is added, a Guide up the River Ganges, from Calcutta to Cawnpore, Futteh Ghur, Meeratt, &c. will soon appear.

Letters from the Caucasus and Georgia are announced, with maps and plates, octavo.

A Complete History of London, Westminster, and Southwark, by J. BAYLEY, esq. F.A.S. is in preparation.

Mr. W. IRVING has collected materials for a new work during his recent tour in Germany.

The History of the Hundred of Heytesbury, Wilts, adjoining that of Mere, already published, by Sir R. C. HOARE, bart. is preparing for publication. Also, *Lives of the Bishops of Sherburne and Salisbury*, from the year 705 to the present time, by the Rev. S. H. CASSAN, M.A.

The Miscellaneous Works of Burnet bishop of Salisbury, are printing, in two series of seven volumes each.

A copious Abstract in English of the 860 Deeds contained in the two ancient Cartularies of St. Neot's Priory, with outlined engravings of nine Seals of that Monastery, or of its Priory, are preparing by the Rev. G. C. GORHAM, author of the "History of St. Neot's."

A new translation of the *Elegies of Tibullus*, by Lord THURLOW, will soon appear.

A volume of *Eccentric and Humorous Letters of Eminent Men and Women*, including several of Dean Swift, Foote, Garrick, &c. is printing.

Eighteen additional Sermons, intended to establish the inseparable connexion between the doctrines and practice of Christianity, by the author of the former volume, will soon appear.

The Spirit of the British Essayists, comprising the best papers on life, manners, and literature, contained in the *Spectator*, *Tatler*, *Guardian*, &c. with the whole alphabetically arranged according to the subjects, is printing in a small volume.

Portraits of the Worthies of Westminster-hall, with their autographs, being fac-similes of original sketches found in the Note book of a Briefless Barrister, is announced.

The twelfth number of Mr. FOSBROKE's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, which completes the first volume, is printing.

Mr. BLORE, the artist, has recently returned from a journey in the north, and has succeeded in tracing and restoring some very valuable specimens of ancient monuments, particularly those of the early Douglasses.

#### GERMANY.

A number of human bones, mingled with those of other animals, great and small, some carnivorous, others of species long since extinguished, were lately found in some low lands, adjacent to the river Elster, near Kostritz, in Germany.

According to the *Almanack* of 1823, the duchy of Nassau Wisbaden contains 82 square miles, 32 large towns, 27 market-towns, and 807 villages. The population comprises 316,787 individuals; of whom 168,333 are Protestants, 142,826 Roman Catholics, 207 Mennonites, and 542 Jews.

The workmen employed in digging the foundation for a building on an estate in Transylvania, in the valley of Hazez, where stand the ruins of the Roman colony Ulpia Trajana, discovered, at an inconsiderable depth below the surface, some chambers, thirty-six feet long, and about as many broad. Two of these rooms have been entirely cleared of the rubbish, and each of them has a Mosaic pavement in perfect preservation.



tion. The walls of one have a border composed of wreaths of flowers: in the centre is a painting with figures as large as life, representing "Priam and Hecuba begging Achilles to give up the dead body of Hector." The painting of the second pavement represents the "Judgment of Paris." It is hoped that farther researches on this remarkable spot will bring to light other interesting remains of antiquity.

## FRANCE.

Every thing connected with Bourbon France is in such bad flavour in England, that, if we had any French literature of importance to announce, it would be considered as "good out of Nazareth." The enslaved press of that great people now exhibits little besides libels on the revolution, and eulogies in verse and prose on the royal conqueror of divided and betrayed Spain; while philosophy yields so pliantly before priestcraft, that even chemistry seems at a stand, except in some trifling experiments on electro-magnetism. Legitimacy and fanaticism have blighted in seven years the fruits of the labours of a generation of heroes and philosophers. Under such circumstances, and an inquisitorial and insolent police, Paris is avoided by foreigners; and few English are now found there, except those who sacrifice every thing to their temporary curiosity, or who cannot or dare not reside in their own country;

and even these prefer the Netherlands, Switzerland, or Italy.

A second edition, enlarged and improved, is announced at Paris, of the "*Histoire Civile, Physique, et Morale, de Paris, depuis les premiers temps historiques jusqu'à nos jours*," by J. A. DULAURE, in ten volumes octavo, and atlas quarto.

In the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, there are at present about 6000 species of the vegetable kingdom, carefully classed and arranged, according to the system of Linneus.

## ITALY.

It is intended to establish at Rome an English Academy of the Fine Arts. The English Academy of London, of which Sir Thomas Lawrence is president, has already allotted a certain sum for this establishment, which is to be kept up by annual subscription.

M. ANGELO MAI, prefect of the Vatican Library at Rome, has just published a second edition of the *Fragments of the Works of Frontonus*. These he had discovered originally in the Ambrosian Library of Milan, but he has now considerably augmented them, by fresh discoveries made in the treasures of the Vatican. The literary public will be gratified to learn, that among these augmentations are more than a hundred letters of Marcus Aurelius, Frontonius, and others. This edition, styled the *Palimpsest*, is dedicated to the Pope.

## SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY.

[The great increase of Journals devoted to Science, and the consequent accumulation of facts, have determined us, as a means of putting our readers into possession of every novelty, to devote from three to four pages regularly to Notices of the New Discoveries and interesting Facts scattered through seven or eight costly publications. We hope thereby to add to the value and utility of the Monthly Magazine, and leave our readers nothing to desire in regard to what is passing in the philosophical as well as literary world. The Belles Lettres departments of this Miscellany are, we believe, inferior to no work in the interest and taste of the articles, while, as an assemblage of useful materials, we have confessedly no rival either at home or abroad. Our only ground of lamentation is the limitation of space; by the limitation of our price; but we have resisted every overture to raise it above two shillings,—it being our ambition to present the public with the best Miscellany at the lowest price. This we are enabled to effect by an established circulation, and by not expending our small profits on meretricious advertisements. We calculate that every Number of our Miscellany is its own best advertisement, in the sterling merits of its contents; and that the commendation of the public will continue to prove more advantageous than the equivocal representations of newspaper advertisements.]

**D**R. CLANNEY's pretensions, as the original contriver of a safety-lamp, and as the inventor of a very secure one, begin at length to be recognized. That wire-gauze, the 1200th of an inch thick, should have

been preferred to glass, seems almost incredible. The meshes are easily broken, and the flaming gas on the inside, heating the wires to redness, will themselves explode the carburetted hydrogen; and hence the wire-gauze



gauze lamp is a fatal delusion, as has been proved by tragical explosions where they have been depended upon. Dr. Clanney's lamp is not liable to the same objections; and too many families have reason to lament the intrigues by which it was superseded.

The *Preserving of Eggs, fresh and good*, through many months, may be effected by merely altering their position daily to a fresh side downwards, in order to prevent the yolk settling, and coming in contact with the shell. It is the practice of farmers' wives, in several of the midland and northern counties of England, to closely pack, with interposed straw, their increasing stock of eggs, daily, into a bee-hive, or a similarly-shaped basket; laying straw upon them, and strutting three or four pointed sticks across, tight upon the straw, so as to enable the bee-hive to be tilted on its side, or even turned upside down, into a new position, each day, in their dairy or beer-cellar; and this daily turning is continued until, on the approach of Lent, the eggs are removed from the hives, and carefully packed in the flats or boxes which convey them to market. Lime-water, suet, and other external applications to the shells, have been recommended for preserving of eggs; but all these must assuredly fail, when long rest in one position is allowed to them; and with frequent moving, and avoiding extremes of temperature, none others are necessary. It is often pleasing to a weary and hungry traveller, on entering a small inn or pot-house, in Derbyshire and its vicinity, (see the *Agricultural Report on Derbyshire*, vol. iii. p. 180,) to see strong cabbage-nets full of eggs, suspended by hooks from the ceiling, in a fresh and good state; and this the landlady effects, through very considerable periods, by her precaution of every day hooking up the net on a fresh mesh, so as to turn the eggs, tightly tied up therein. When eggs are left to accumulate in a hen's nest, or during her sitting, instinct directs her to turn daily each egg.

A *Shaving-water boiling Apparatus*, of the most economic kind, capable of being used by any one in his bed-room, before the servants rise, or have their fires kindled, has been invented by Mr. GILL, of London. The furnace consists of a small cubic or oblong block of pumice-stone, in the top of which a hemispherical cavity is work-

ed about two inches and a half diameter, and one inch and a quarter deep; and having a gap cut in one of its sides: this cavity is nearly filled with pieces of charcoal, of the sizes of nuts and walnuts; on to which a jet of flame from the night-candle is projected, by means of a portable blow-pipe, until the charcoal is fairly ignited; when this furnace is placed on the hob of the grate, with the gap in front, and the complete ignition of the charcoal effected, by blowing with the mouth. A small deep tin pot, with its cover, containing the water, is then placed over this miniature fire, and left for a minute or two, when, if the charcoal seems not to glow sufficiently, it is urged by a few blasts of the breath through the gap; and thus, in a few minutes more, the boiling water, so essential to a comfortable shaving, may be obtained.

*Pressure applied to facilitate Dyeing, Tanning, &c.*—It was discovered a few years ago, by Count de la BOULAYE-MARSILLAC, (*Philosophical Magazine*, No. 268,) that thread or woven fabrics, put into a dyeing liquor, diluted as such mostly are by water, imbibed the liquor to saturation; and the fibres having then quickly attracted and taken up the colouring matter of the imbibed liquor, the diluting water remained in great part stagnated in the interstice of the fibres, and thereby prevented the access of fresh portions of the dying liquor to the central parts of the threads; and the expedient was in consequence adopted, of repeatedly passing the thread or fabric, whilst in the vat, between very smooth rollers, closely pressed together, so as to expel the watery and exhausted dye, and admit fresh portions, as often as was necessary; and hereby an astonishing improvement in the brilliancy and durability of many colours, on cloth, has been effected. We have not heard that these principles, though so evidently applicable, have been applied to the tanning of leather, using rollers, or otherwise applying pressure, to repeatedly expel the spent tanning liquor.

*Deceptive Muslins and Fustians.*—An anonymous writer from Manchester, in the "*Mechanics' Magazine*," asserts, that it has become too common thereabouts to give an undue appearance of stoutness and stiffness to poor, thin, and rough muslins, (and such as will become so after the first wetting.)



by covering the threads with paper pulp; and using fine pipe-clay in the bleaching; also, that the interstices of fustians are often filled with glue. Soaking a small piece of either of these fraudulent fabrics in warm water will detect the cheat; and, without this, the mere smell of glued fustians is generally sufficient to expose them.

Professor ORMSTEAD, of the university of North Carolina, has made a discovery, that the petals of the garden *Iris*, or blue lily, will produce a dye superior to all the known blues. It is coloured red, like the *tournesol*, by circulating about it a current of carbonic acid gas. It is better suited to the purposes of dyeing than the violet, from the quantity of colouring juice that each of its flowers yields, and the colour produced is finer. The professor is about publishing the particulars of his process.

*Improved Hot-houses or Conservatories.*—Mr. JAMES WALKER has discovered, and experimentally proved, that great advantages result in a more equable diffusion of heat than heretofore has been effected by the single flues of hot-houses: he uses an inner flue of iron, encased with a brick flue, in such a manner, as to allow a free circulation of the air between these flues, after its being much heated near the fire, to the remoter parts of the house.

The *Vinerys*, constructed on the plan of Mr. ATKINSON, of Paddington, are found, after several years' extensive use, to be so very perfect in their ventilation, as to supersede altogether the necessity of movable sashes; by which, great expense in first erection, and of annual breakage of glass, and wear and tear, are avoided. Mr. Thomas Tredgold, the writer on the "Strength of Cast-iron," &c. in order to introduce the great advantages of iron rafters for hot-houses, and obviate their chief objection in such situations, as too perfect conductors of heat, has proposed to the Horticultural Society to encase the iron rafters in wood; and make them flat, rather deep in substance, in order the less to intercept the oblique rays of the sun to the leaves and fruit of the vines beneath.

A *Roman household Corn-mill*, of great antiquity, is preserved in the Museum at Parma, and is of the most simple construction, such as were wrought by women slaves, prior to the invention of water-mills and flat round

mill-stones, like ours. This ancient mill, of which a figure is given in the "Mechanics' Weekly Journal," principally consists of two masses of grey limestone. The greater of these masses forms the immovable support of the other, and has the shape below of a short cylinder, surmounted by the frustum of a cone, the top of which is neatly rounded off. The smaller mass is perforated vertically by a conic hole, fitting so as to slope on to the sides of the cone already mentioned: from which perforation a cylindrical hole proceeds up through this stone to its top. On the opposite sides of this perforated mass, forming the upper mill-stone, are the holes, into which wooden handles or levers were inserted, for turning round the upper stone. The corn was put into the cylindrical hole, or rather, we believe, into a wooden hopper, which fitted into it; and, on turning round the upper stone with a horizontal motion, the grains insinuated themselves between the conic surfaces, aided, probably, at first by a slight lifting-up of the upper stone, and were crushed and sufficiently ground for the meal used in those days. The latter fell out beneath, around the lower stone, and within a wooden case, which appears to have surrounded it. The height of the two stones, when combined for action, is about twenty-nine inches: it seems probable, from the engraving on an ancient gem, that this was the kind of mill dedicated to Eunostus, the god of mills.

*An Earthquake felt at Sea.*—The East India Company's ship *Winchelsea*, being on her passage to England, on Sunday, the 10th of February, 1823, at 1h. 10m. P.M. in lat.  $52^{\circ}$  N. and long.  $85^{\circ} 33'$  E.; when some hundred miles from any land, and out of soundings, experienced a strong tremulous motion, as though grazing over a coral rock; a loud rumbling noise being at the same time heard. The captain, being astern, looked over into the sea, which was so clear, that any shoal or rock must have been seen, but nothing was visible; the ship at the time was going about two knots an hour. Without doubt, we think, an eruption from some submarine volcano occasioned these effects.

*Crucibles made from the Clay of Ant-hills.*—It is related, by Dr. DAVY, of the Cingalese jewellers of the east, that



that they melt their metals in small crucibles, which they make from the dome of clay which the common ant-ejects and attempers, for throwing off the rains, which otherwise would penetrate and drown their nest, situated in the centre of the hillock which these industrious insects throw up. That ants peculiarly infest and disfigure the surface of such pastures only as have a substratum of clay, was one of the many results, interesting to rural economy, of the elaborate "Geological Survey of England," which our meritorious, yet shamefully-neglected, countryman, Mr. William Smith made, soon after 1792; and the fact was, by one of his pupils, published more than twelve years ago, that certain strips of ant-hilly pastures stretch across England from south-west to north-east, almost uninterruptedly, which conspicuously point out the range of the crop or basset of particular strata of clay. Yet we have not heard, that any one has since examined the clays of these ant-hill tops, in order to discover whether, in the nature of the subficial clay of these pastures, or through the elaboration by the ants, which the ejected

clay has undergone, there resides any valuable property, like the infusibility above mentioned. The English farmers of these soils know, to their cost, that a peculiar dwarf thistle, wild thyme, and a few other small and worthless plants, are all the herbage which will grow on the tops of their ant-hills, except after long periods since the ants perished.

Two *Meteorolites* lately fell near Futtepore, in the East Indies; Mr. R. TYTLER, who gave an account thereof in a late Calcutta Journal, describes one of these stones as approaching in external shape to "an irregular hexagon;" thereby clearly, as we think, indicating it to be a fragment, contrary to the opinion which he mentions concerning it. The same writer is not less incorrect, in referring these and other meteoric stones to volcanic ejections, founded on the mistaken idea, that stones of the true meteoric character are ejected from Vesuvius, and are found scattered in great numbers on its sides. The theory which considers meteorolites as ejections from lunar volcanos is in all its parts fanciful and untrue.

## MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

WITH a view of forcibly recommending the promised advantages of the new instrument proposed for causing resuscitation, an allusion has been made, by one of the first medical authorities in the country, to the torpor induced from taking a poisonous dose of opium, and other narcotic drugs; this torpid state interfering with the power of swallowing, and thus rendering the use of the instrument especially applicable. - Against this novel expedient for causing vomiting, the writer has nothing to advance. He would say of it, as of the French stethoscope, *Valeat quantum valere possit*; but it ought to be in the recollection of every one, that an available mode of relief and probable restoration, requiring neither tact in the operation, nor particular condition of patient, is always at hand; and that a free dashing of cold water over the surface of the body, especially the face and chest, ought never to be omitted amongst the measures for endeavouring to counteract the death-like and frequently-fatal stupor following the reception into the stomach of the narcotic poisons. In the general way, simplicity and efficacy are concomitants; and how melancholy to reflect, that such a

life as the late Primate of Ireland was probably sacrificed to ignorance of the virtues residing in a pail of cold water, which any single one of the anxious attendants might as easily have applied, as the most sagacious adept in toxological lore! The writer believes that his friend Mr. Wray was the first to suggest and adopt the plan of treatment now adverted to, which has since, by others, been employed with manifest and manifold advantage.

A little patient has just been visited, who is embued with scrofulous disorder to a dreadful extent, and who, according to the statement of its parents, was free from all manifestation of disease, until inoculated for the small-pox. Had the matter introduced into the system been the vaccine instead of the variolous virus, how loud, in the present instance, would be the lamentations and regrets of the enemy to cow-pox. The fact is, that both one and the other will frequently rouse up into action and energy otherwise latent or feeble tendencies; but that, of course, is the most likely to do so which is possessed of the greatest virulence; and, that the small-pox matter is more powerful in exciting commotion



motion in the system than that of the cow-pox, who can deny? The writer will just take occasion to say, that he, only last week, saw, after variolous inoculation, a case of such modified small-pox as is not seldom seen subsequent to vaccination; and he believes that these instances would be much more common than they are, were the practice of the former as general as of the latter.

Nothing has occurred in the month demanding particular notice, with the exception of a remarkable tendency to sudden, and, in some instances, fatal attacks upon the brain; calling upon the medical

[Jan. 1,  
attendant to interpose himself promptly and powerfully between the patient and death; and this interposition, though often satisfactory in its result, has sometimes been made without avail. Even post mortem examination has in a few instances proved the fatal stroke to have been functional rather than structural; the traces of the march of disease through the cerebral organs having been carefully sought for in vain!

The writer hopes soon to be able to report favourably on the effects of Iodine.  
D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford-row; Dec. 26.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartfield, East Grinstead, by Dr. T. Forster, from Nov. 16, to Dec. 20, 1823.*

Nov.	Ther. 10 P.M.	Barom. 10 P.M.	Wind.	State of the Weather.
17	41	30.22	N.E.	Overcast—Much rain.
18	45	30.22	Calm.	Misty, cloudy, and dry.
19	43	30.00	S.W.	Cloudy—Mizzling.
20	44	30.02	W.	Fair calm day.
21	47	30.01	Calm.	Fair—Clouds seen.
22	45	29.80	Calm.	Dark but dry day.
23	46	29.88	W.-Calm.	Dark and clouded.
24	46	29.98	E.-Calm.	Calm fair day.
25	47	30.11	S.-Calm.	Calm and fair.
26	45	30.10	Calm.	Cloudy.
27	45	30.00	S.	Cloudy and dripping.
28	48	29.80	S.	Cloudy—Dripping.
29	52	29.43	S.	Wind and rain.
30	55	29.40	W.	Wind and rain.
Dec.				
1	43	29.78	S.W.	Cloudy—Clear.
2	43	29.30	S.	Rain—Stormy.
3	50	29.28	S.S.W.	Fair—Stormy.
4	42	29.50	S.W.	Fair blowing day.
5	43	29.45	W.N.W.	Fair—Rain.
6	37	30.03	N.E.	Rain—Cloudy—Fair.
7	29	30.39	N.	White frost—Clear.
8	44	30.19	W.N.W.	Some gentle rain.
9	33	30.23	N.-S.W.	Clear white frost.
10	37	30.17	N.W.	Bright white frost.
11	47	29.89	W.S.W.	Fair and pleasant.
12	35	29.67	W.N.W.	Clear and cold winds.
13	35	29.98	N.	Cold windy, dry and clear.
14	39	30.03	N.	Raw and cold.
15	30	30.13	N.W.	Cloudy.
16	45	29.81	S.	Fair—Windy.
17	49	28.85	S.	Cloudy—Rain and wind.
18	32	29.39	N.	A pallid clearness.
19	27	29.60	N.	Cloudy—Frosty and clear.
20	40	29.09	S.	Rainy—Clear.

### OBSERVATIONS.

From Nov. 17 to the 28th, we enjoyed the calmness of halcyon days, and might have imagined it an Italian mid-winter, had it not been for an almost uniform veil of cloud above, and now and then a little gentle dripping. The smoke from chimnies ascended into the air in almost perpendicular columns. Sounds were heard at immense distances,—the report

of cannons at Woolwich being distinctly audible at Hartfield, thirty miles off; and the distant sound of village bells and clocks, the crowing of cocks, distant voices, and other rustic sounds and noises, seemed conveyed as under a sounding-board of clouds; the temperature was steady, and the mornings were dark. On the 29th the weather changed, with rain from the south. The weather was afterwards



wards distinguished by rapid changes; calm early, then blustering through the evening, and sometimes a few hoary strong frosts. In general the changes have happened during midnight.

The wind, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th, was very violent, particularly in the night.

On the evening of the 20th, the alternation of colour in the light of the stars, hitherto unaccounted for, were observed in one of the stars in Gemini (see Monthly Mag. January last.)

### Natural History.

I shall notice in future the successive flowering of plants under the head of *Flora*, the appearance of animals under *Fauna*, and of fruits under *Pomona*; following the methods of antiquity.

*Flora*.—The sweet coltsfoot, or shepherd of Edonia, *Tussilago fragrans*, in blow on the 20th of November, and this flowering. Many summer plants remain in flower, as stocks, wall-flowers, and others. There is a single blossom out on the Mezereon.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

### PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

Nov. 25.

Dec. 16.

	Nov. 25.	Dec. 16.
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	£5 0 0 to 5 8 0	5 0 0 to 5 8 0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	3 8 0 — 3 16 0	3 10 0 — 3 17 0 do.
—, fine ..	5 8 0 — 6 0 0	5 8 0 — 6 0 0 do.
—, Mocha .....	5 0 0 — 5 12 0	5 0 0 — 5 12 0 do.
Cotton, W. I. common ..	0 0 9 — 0 0 11	0 0 9 — 0 0 10½ per lb.
—, Demerara .....	0 0 11 — 0 1 1	0 0 11 — 0 1 1½ do.
Currants .....	5 6 0 — 5 8 0	5 5 0 — 5 12 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey .....	1 13 0 — 2 0 0	2 0 0 — 2 16 0 per chest
Flax, Riga .....	62 0 0 — 63 0 0	60 0 0 — 62 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga. Rhine ....	42 0 0 — 42 10 0	42 0 0 — 42 10 0 do.
Hops, new, Pockets ....	16 0 0 — 18 0 0	16 18 0 — 18 0 0 per cwt.
—, Sussex, do. ....	9 0 0 — 12 0 0	9 0 0 — 12 0 0 do.
Iron, British, Bars ....	8 10 0 — 9 0 0	8 10 0 — 9 0 0 per ton.
—, Pigs .....	6 0 0 — 7 0 0	6 0 0 — 7 0 0 do.
Oil, Lucca .....	9 0 0 — 9 10 0	9 0 0 — 9 10 0 25 galls.
—, Galipoli .....	52 0 0 — 0 0 0	51 0 0 — 0 0 0 per ton.
Rags .....	2 0 6 — 0 0 0	2 0 6 — 2 1 0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4 0 0 — 4 5 0	4 6 0 — 4 8 0 do.
Rice, Patna .....	0 16 0 — 0 18 0	0 16 0 — 0 18 0 do.
—, Carolina .....	1 17 0 — 2 1 0	1 17 0 — 2 0 0 do.
Silk, China, raw .....	0 13 9 — 1 0 8	0 13 9 — 1 0 8 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein ....	0 11 5 — 0 12 10	0 11 5 — 0 12 10 do.
Spices, Cinnamon .....	0 6 7 — 0 6 8	0 6 7 — 0 6 8 do.
—, Cloves .....	0 3 9 — 0 4 0	0 3 9 — 0 4 0 do.
—, Nutmegs .....	0 3 1 — 0 0 0	0 3 0 — 0 3 1 do.
—, Pepper, black ..	0 0 5½ — 0 0 6	0 0 5½ — 0 0 6 do.
—, white ..	0 1 3½ — 0 0 0	0 1 3½ — 0 0 0 do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 2 10 — 0 3 2	0 2 10 — 0 3 2 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 2 1 — 0 2 2	0 2 2 — 0 2 4 do.
—, Rum, Jamaica ..	0 2 2 — 0 2 4	0 2 2 — 0 2 6 do.
Sugar, brown .....	2 18 0 — 0 0 0	2 19 0 — 3 0 0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine ....	3 10 0 — 3 13 0	3 10 0 — 3 14 0 do.
—, East India, brown	1 0 0 — 1 4 0	1 0 0 — 1 4 0 do. bond.
—, lump, fine .....	4 4 0 — 4 8 0	4 3 0 — 4 6 0 do.
Tallow, town-melted ....	2 2 0 — 0 0 0	1 19 0 — 0 0 0 do.
—, Russia, yellow ..	1 16 9 — 1 17 0	1 13 6 — 0 0 0 do.
Tea, Bohea .....	0 2 3¼ — 0 2 4	0 2 4½ — 0 2 5 per lb.
—, Hyson, best .....	0 5 9 — 0 6 0	0 5 9 — 0 6 0 do.
Wine, Madeira, old ....	20 0 0 — 70 0 0	20 0 0 — 70 0 0 per pipe
—, Port, old .....	42 0 0 — 48 0 0	42 0 0 — 48 0 0 do.
—, Sherry .....	20 0 0 — 50 0 0	20 0 0 — 50 0 0 per butt

Course of Exchange, Dec. 16.—Amsterdam, 12 3.—Hamburgh, 57 8.—Paris, 24 90. Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 52.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.—Birmingham, 315l.—Coventry, 1100l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 66l.—Grand Surrey, 49l.—Grand Union, 20l.—Grand Junction, 270l.—Grand Western, 6l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 380l.—Leicester, 330l.—Loughbro', 4000l.—Oxford, 750l.—Trent and Mersey, 2150l.—Worcester, 36l. 10s.—East India Docks, 150l.—London, —.—West India, 230l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 17l.—Strand, 5l.—Royal Exchange

ASSURANCE,



ASSURANCE, 281l. — Albion, 51l. — Globe, —. — GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 78l. — City Ditto, 131l.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, on the 24th, were  $85\frac{1}{2}$ ; 3 per Cent. Consols, —; 4 per Cent. Consols,  $100\frac{5}{8}$ ; New 4 per Cent. —; Bank Stock, —.  
Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz. — New doubloons, 3l. 15s. 6d. — Silver in bars, 4s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec. 1823: extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 95.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

- ABRAHAMS, J.** Castle-street, Houndsditch, Jeweller. (Aspinall and Co.)  
**Allum, T. W.** Great Marlow, builder. (Ellison and Co. L.)  
**Appleton, J.** Tottenham Court-road, cooper. (Watson and Son)  
**Appleyard, J.** Catherine-street, Strand, bookseller. (Eyles)  
**Baugh, J. and M. J. Joseph Fox,** Ordinary-court, Nicholas-lane, merchants. (Parton)  
**Bailey, J.** Liverpool, merchant. (Orred and Co.)  
**Baines, B.** Canterbury, bookseller. (Smith and Co.)  
**Baylis, E.** Painswick, Gloucestershire, wool-dealer. (Gardner, Gloucester)  
**Bosher, J.** St. Stephen's, Hertfordshire, dealer in cattle. (Tanner, L.)  
**Bruggengate, G. A. T. and T. H. Payne,** Fenchurch-buildings, merchants. (Gatty and Co.)  
**Buchanan, J. and W. R. Ewing,** Liverpool, insurance-brokers. (Adlington, L.)  
**Chambers, J.** Gracechurch-st. tobacco-nist. (Jones)  
**Champtaloup, J.** Counter-street, Southwark, orange-merchant. (Blunt and Co.)  
**Coates, J.** Fore-street, Cripplegate, dealer. (Butler)  
**Cork, J.** Rochdale, ironmonger. (Blakelock)  
**Cordingby, W.** Russel-place, Bermondsey, brewer. (Townshend)  
**Crowshey, S.** King-street, Westminster, cheese-monger. (Watson and Son)  
**Cross, R.** Manchester, leather-factor. (Edgerley, Shrewsbury)  
**Cutmore, J.** Birch-in-lane, Jeweller. (Pownall)  
**Damms, G.** Chesterfield, draper. (Taylor, L.)  
**Davidson, J.** Chorlton row, Lancashire, stone-mason. (Heslop, Manchester)  
**Davies, J.** Hereford, victualler. (Hall)  
**Dixon, G.** Chiswell-street, ironmonger. (Hewitt)  
**Dowling, W.** King-street, Tower-hill, grocer. (Baddeley)  
**Driver, A. P.** College-wharf, Lambeth, flour-dealer. (Sander, L.)  
**Ella, J.** Lower Thames-street, wine-merchant. (Pain)  
**Ellaby, T.** Emberton, Bucks, lace-merchant. (Garrard, Olney)  
**Eyre, W.** Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, trunk-maker. (Carlton)  
**Farrier, W.** Friday-street, Cheapside, wine-merchant. (Spence and Co.)  
**Fasner, D.** Bath, fancy-stationer. (Courteen)  
**Fox, T.** Mosbrough, Derby, sythe-manufacturer. (Bibb, L.)  
**Ford, J.** Little Dartmouth, Devon, lime-merchant. (Blake, L.)  
**Glover, T.** Derby, brush-manufacturer. (Wolston, L.)  
**Gough, J.** Little Tower-street, vintner. (Wilkinson)  
**Grace, R.** Fenchurch-street, hatter. (Wilks)  
**Grant, M.** Clifton, Gloucestershire, lodging-house keeper. (Hurd and Co. L.)  
**Hamilton, R.** Stoke-upon-Trent, potter. (Whiston)  
**Harris, J.** Kennington Cross, livery-stable keeper. (Clayton, L.)  
**Heavey, J.** Shoreditch, cabinet-maker. (Webb)  
**Hill, T.** West Smithfield, grocer. (Whitton)  
**Hodge, H.** Duval's-lane, Islington, brick-maker. (Williams, L.)  
**Holbrook, J.** Derby, grocer. (Greaves)  
**Hodges, J.** Aldgate, blanket-warehouseman. (Tilson and Co.)  
**Hodgson, J.** Newgate-street, linen-draper. (Butler)  
**Holland, T.** Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. (Briggs and Co. L.)  
**Hooper, J.** Mitre-court, Fleet-st. stationer. (Dickens)  
**Hutchinson, J.** Little St. Thomas Apostle, butter-factor. (Steel)  
**Isaacs, J.** Haverfordwest, draper. (Pearson, L.)  
**Jones, E. A. and W. H.** Hackney-fields, brewers. (Huxley, L.)  
**Jones, W.** Dog-row, Mile-end, wheelwright. (McDuff)  
**Joyce, L.** Keyford, Somersetshire, innkeeper. (Hartley, L.)  
**King, T.** Frederick's-place, Kennington-lane, merchants. (Grimaldi and Co. L.)  
**Larbalestier, J.** Angel-court, Throgmorton-street  
**Lincoln, J.** Norwich, miller. (Poole and Co. L.)  
**Marsden, T.** King-street, Portman-square, horse-dealer. (Griffith)  
**Minchin, T.** Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, dealer and chapman. (Rosser and Son. L.)  
**Mitchel, T.** Oxford-street, Cannon-street road, grocer. (Cousins and Co. L.)  
**Moody, W.** Leeds, joiner. (Smithson, L.)  
**Moon, J.** Bristol, currier. (Poole and Co. L.)  
**Morris, C.** Fore-street, Cripplegate, victualler. (Boxer)  
**Moody, J. L.** Clifton-street, Worship-street, silk-manufacturer. (Coke)  
**Moses, S.** Portsea, slopseller. (Hoskins, Gosport)  
**Murday, R.** Rochester, plumber. (Flexney, L.)  
**Olivant, A.** Sculcoates, Yorkshire, miller. (Capes, L.)  
**Penny, J. and T.** Shepton Mallet, grocers. (Bevan and Co. Bristol)  
**Powell, J. G.** Egham, dealer. (Thwaites, Lambeth)  
**Preddey, R.** Bristol, baker. (Edmunds, L.)  
**Price, J.** Lower-street, Islington, coach-maker. (Pullen, L.)  
**Ransom, J.** Stoke Newington, coach-master. (Osbaldeston and Co. L.)  
**Reby, R.** Radnor-street, City-road, tailor. (Green and Co. L.)  
**Redfern, W., T. Stevenson, and W. Blatherwick,** Nottingham, hosiers. (Knowles)  
**Reeves, R.** Stockport, shopkeeper. (Newton and Co. L.)  
**Roberts, E.** Oxford-street, linen-draper. (Parton, L.)  
**Robinson, J.** Burslem, potter. (Wolston, L.)  
**Rogers, J. S. and J.** Portsmouth, coach-makers. (Collett and Co. L.)  
**Rowe, G.** Chelsea, surgeon. (Harvey and Co. L.)  
**Sargent, J.** Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, manufacturing chemist. (Richardson)  
**Sealey, B. and E. Nash,** Red Lion-yard, Aldersgate-street, horse-dealers. (Stevens and Co.)  
**Simes, W.** Canonbury-tower, Islington, dealer. (Coombe, L.)  
**Smith, G.** Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper. (Gracey and Co. L.)  
**Smith, W.** St. Clement, Worcestershire, brewer. (Cardale and Co. L.)  
**Spencer, J.** Norwich, bombazine-manufacturer. (Parkinson and Co.)  
**Symes, G. B.** New Terrace, Camberwell-green, dealer and chapman. (Jones, L.)  
**Thomas, W.** Regent-street, Piccadilly, stationer. (Monney)  
**Tomes, C.** Lincoln's-inn fields, scrivener. (Howarth)  
**Upton, J.** Tadcaster, scrivener. (Lys, L.)  
**Vincent, C.** Tarrant Rushton, Dorsetshire, dealer and chapman. (Fitch, L.)  
**Wadham, B.** Poole, cooper. (Holmes and Co. L.)  
**Wagstaff, J.** Worcester, saddler. (Gillam)  
**Watkins, W. L.** Old Bailey, eating-house keeper. (Niblett)  
**Weedon, G.** Bath, brass-founder. (Adlington and Co. L.)  
**Weller, T.** Croydon, watchmaker. (Blake, L.)  
**Wharton, C. A.** King's Arms, Maidenhead, wine-merchant. (Clowes and Co. L.)  
**Whalley, T.** Chorley, Lancashire, manufacturer. (Hurd and Co. L.)  
**Whalley, C.** Rivington, Lancashire, shopkeeper. (Hurd and Co. L.)  
**Wilson, R.** Birmingham, tea-dealer. (Hindmarsh.)

DIVIDEND



## DIVIDENDS.

Adam, W. Narrow Wall, Lambeth  
 Andrew, P. P. Brighton  
 Apedaile, G. North Shields  
 Armstrong, G. A. Ratcliffe-high-  
 way  
 Atkins, S. Great Portland-street  
 Atkins, W. Chipping Norton  
 Austin, T. J. Gregory, and J.  
 Husson, Bath  
 Avison, J. Kildwick  
 Banbury, C. H. Wood-st. Cheapside  
 Barratt, W. Old Broad-street  
 Bates, T. Old Broad-street  
 Birch, R. Y. Hammersmith  
 Boxby, R. B. Commercial-road  
 Brewer, S. Alderton, Suffolk  
 Brown, G. New Bond-street  
 Burn, J. Lothbury  
 Canning, H. Broad-street  
 Chalk, J. Blackfriars-road  
 Chambers, O. Upper Thames-st.  
 Chubb, W. P. Aldgate  
 Clarke, H. and F. Grundy, Li-  
 verpool  
 Coldmare, J. New Kent-road  
 Courthope, F. W. Fenchurch-st.  
 Cooper, J. Newport, Isle of Wight  
 Collier, J. Rainow  
 Cooke, J. Fareham  
 Cuff, J. Regent-street  
 Day, R. H. Tovil, Kent  
 Denne, J. Lamb's Conduit-street  
 Dikon, W. Portsmouth  
 Donthot, S. Liverpool  
 Fisher, S. Winchcomb, Somersets.  
 Forster, C. F. Margate  
 Fraser, J. Swithin's-lane  
 Gars, W. Grassington, Yorksh.  
 Gelsthorp, J. Mary-le-bone  
 Gliddon, A. King's-street, Covent  
 Garden  
 Gooden, J. Chiswell-street  
 Gooden, J. Chorley, Lancashire  
 Hague, G. Hull  
 Haffner, M. Cannon-street, St.  
 George's, East  
 Hedges, T. Bristol

Hellicas, J. Andover  
 Hellyer, J. Lloyd's Coffee-house  
 Higgs, D. Chipping Sodbury,  
 Gloucestershire  
 Holmden, W. Milton, Kent  
 Howarth, E. Leeds  
 Hudson, J. Birch-in-lane  
 Hughes, R. Althney Woodhouse,  
 Flintshire  
 Humphreys, S. Portland place  
 Hunter, J. Hawkhurst, Kent  
 Hyde, W. Howford-buildings,  
 Fenchurch-street  
 Isherwood, J. Manchester  
 Johnstone and M'Pherson, Liver-  
 pool  
 Judd, G. Faringdon  
 Kelly, Messrs. Strand  
 Ketcher, N. Bradwell  
 Kinning, F. Oxford-street  
 Lambeth, R. Manchester  
 Mackie, J. Watling-street  
 Marks, M. Romford  
 Mather, E. Oxford  
 May, W. King's-head Tavern,  
 Newgate-street  
 Mellis, G. Fenchurch-street  
 Middlehurst, J. Blackburn  
 Minchin and Co. Portsmouth  
 Moorhouse, J. Chelsea  
 Moorhouse, J. Stockport  
 Piercey and Saunders, Birmingham  
 Plumb, S. Gosport  
 Porter, B. and R. R. Baines,  
 Myton, Yorkshire  
 Pothonier, F. Corporation-row,  
 Clerkenwell  
 Potts, W. Sheerness  
 Powis, J. Tottenham Court-road  
 Pratt, J. Kennington  
 Pulmer, T. Cheapside  
 Purdie, J. Size-lane  
 Raincock, G. Harlow, Essex  
 Reddell, J. H. Balsall-heath, Wor-  
 cestershire  
 Richards, W. Shoreditch  
 Ritchie, J. and J. Watling-street

Rivers, W. and J. Clowes, Shel-  
 ton, Staffordshire  
 Roper, J. Norwich  
 Rowley and Clarke, Stourport  
 Roylance, S. Liverpool  
 Ryde and Stewardson, Change  
 Alley  
 Ryholt, F. Cheapside  
 Salmon, S. Regent-street  
 Scarth, J. Morley, Yorkshire  
 Scott, J. Alley-field  
 Sharp, G. W. and G. Thread-  
 needle-street  
 Sharpley, A. Binbrook  
 Silver and Co. Size-lane  
 Smith, J. Cardiff  
 Sparks, W. and J. Frome  
 Staff, H. A. Norwich  
 Steel, S. Rotherham  
 Taylor, H. and E. Manchester  
 Thomas, H. W. Wolverhampton  
 Thomas, R. S. Hanbury  
 Thompson, J. South Shields  
 Tippetts and Gethen, Basinghall-  
 street  
 Trickle, E. Nunaton  
 Turner, J. Fleet-street  
 Turner and Comber, Manchester  
 Tyler, P. Haddenham  
 Underwood, C. Cheltenham  
 Viney, J. Bristol  
 Voss and Essers, Crutched Friars  
 Wagstaff and Baylis, Kiddermin-  
 ster  
 Walker, J. Jun. Axbridge  
 Ward, J. Birmingham  
 Whyte, D. Lewes  
 Wilkinson, J. Sculcoates  
 Willington, J. and E. Wellington  
 Willis, R. Bloomsbury  
 Wills, T. Portsmouth  
 Wilson, R. Birmingham  
 Wood, J. Bishopsgate-st. within  
 Wood, T. Trowbridge  
 Wood, W. Monythusloyne, Mon-  
 mouthshire  
 Woolcock, J. Truro.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE storm and driving rains adverted to in our last report, had the further unfortunate effect of wetting the corn in stacks, and even in the barns. In consequence, it became necessary in many situations to move wheat so exposed, and thrash out much of it; whence an additional quantity of rough and damp grain has come upon the markets. The autumnal season has continued, to the last, most propitious, enabling the farmers universally to feed their stock abroad upon grass and turnips, and to economize with their hay and straw, the quantity of which, however limited, will be sufficient for the spring consumption, without reaching that excessive price which might otherwise have been expected. Never did autumn exhibit a more blooming verdure and full-grown luxuriance of the grasses, seeds, winter tares, turnips, and young wheats, than the late. The wheat-sowing, somewhat interrupted in the middle of the season, has been most successfully finished in every part of Britain; and the winter ploughing, somewhat backward on difficult soils, has, on those more favoured, been dispatched under very favourable circumstances. On very

few soils, a less breadth of wheat has, perhaps, been sown than in the previous season; but, on many, that breadth is considerably greater. Perhaps, too, much imperfect and blighted seed has been used, where want of money precluded the possibility of purchasing the best. Drill-sowing is making gradual, and somewhat more hasty, approaches to general use. The crop of potatoes varies both as to quality and quantity, in different districts; on the whole, it is not a large crop, in part blighted and defective in quality; nevertheless, great part of the yellow species, always the most substantial and nutritious, fully supports the character of superiority which the potatoe has attained of late years. Wheat has been a rising market during some weeks past; in fact, somewhat beyond our expectations; doubtless occasioned by still farther experience of the defective quality of the last crop. The general opinion has not, even yet, reached the extent of the mischief unavoidable from evil influence in the atmosphere. Wool is a rising market. Lean stock, pigs excepted, is slow in sale, indeed cheap, considering the value of fat meat. Smith-field



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field market has lately overflowed its boundaries far beyond any former experience; yet the sales were in proportion, and the prices great; a true index of great national prosperity: in the mean time, no want of food in the provinces; on the contrary, vast consequent accession of employment and circulation; a substantial answer to those, who, in these latter days, drivel about an overgrown metropolis. Good horses for the saddle and quick draught continue in great request, and, beyond all doubt, will command extraordinary prices in the spring. In most counties, the farming labourers are fully employed, and might in probability be equally so in all, under a better system. The *Astræa* of British prosperity is re-

turning; and, under an honest government, this country might ensure a state of plenty, of freedom, of universal influence and happiness, such as no nation of the earth, has hitherto experienced.

*Smithfield*:—Beef, 3s. to 4s. 2d.—Mutton, 3s. to 4s. 2d.—Veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Pork, 2s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Bacon, Bath, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.—Irish, 4s. 2d.—Raw fat, 2s. 1½d.

*Corn Exchange*:—Old Wheat, 54s. to 70s.—New 38s. to 63s.—Barley, 26s. to 36s.—Oats, 21s. to 31s.—London price of best bread, 9½d.—Hay, 65s. to 110s.—Clover do. 84s. to 130s.—Straw, 33s. to 44s.

Coals in the pool, 35s. to 45s. 9d.  
*Middlesex*; Dec. 22.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**T**RADER flourishes; agriculture improves; stocks rise; and the absence of irritation has created a general apathy on public topics. The feature of greatest novelty in our national concerns, is the system of money-lending to foreign governments, organized, within a few years, by companies of Jews residing in London and foreign countries, who play into each others hands, and who, having no country, are regardless of the interests of all. In this manner above fifty millions have been lent since 1818 to the different members of the Holy Alliance, to enable them to perpetrate their policy. Half this sum, at least, is British capital, advanced by rapacious money-lenders, in the prospect of getting 6 or 7 per cent. though on the faithless security of despots, above the control of any law, but their own convenience. Usage prevents their buying our ships of war, and raising troops in Britain; but, if they are thus to be permitted to withdraw our capital, obtain the sinews of war, and transfer the strength of the country to their own dominions—and if avarice has no principle or public spirit, then the legislature ought to exert prudence enough to put an end to a system which, in every point of view, is so anti-national, pernicious, and dangerous. Privately considered, it is a species of South Sea bubble, and must end in like manner; thousands have already been ruined by some of these loans, and other thousands are committed on these rotten and intangible securities for all they are worth, and often for more.

### UNITED STATES.

The Speech of the illustrious President, JAMES MONROE, on opening the 18th congress of the United States, has reached Europe; and, although in the succession of these noble documents we know not which to admire the most, yet the last always appears to be the best, and the present one the finest of the series, in language, policy, and sentiments. Mankind at large must be so struck with the glorious example of the practical wisdom of these Presidents of a free Republic, that their despots, in pure shame, must take lessons from them, or be content to rank with the meanest things that can crawl the earth. We have been unable to make room for the lucid details of domestic finance, but have given every passage of general interest to the European and the intellectual world.

*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives*.—Many important subjects will claim your attention during the present session, of which I shall endeavour to give, in aid of your deliberations, a just idea in this communication. I undertake this duty with diffidence, from the vast extent of the interests on which I have to treat, and of their great importance to every portion of our Union. I enter on it with zeal, from a thorough conviction that there never was a period, since the establishment of our revolution, when, regarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or for virtue, patriotism, and union, in our constituents.

Meeting in you a Congress, I deem it proper to present this view of public affairs



affairs in greater detail than might otherwise be necessary. I do it, however, with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that in this respect I shall comply more fully with the sound principles of our government. The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indispensable that full information be laid before them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect. If kept in the dark, they must be incompetent to it. We are all liable to error, and those who are engaged in the management of public affairs are more subject to excitement, and to be led astray by their particular interests and passions, than the great body of our constituents, who, living at home, in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, are calm but deeply interested spectators of events, and of the conduct of those who are parties to them. To the people, every department of the government, and every individual in each, are responsible; and the more full their information, the better they can judge of the wisdom of the policy pursued, and of the conduct of each in regard to it. From their dispassionate judgment, much aid may always be obtained; while their approbation will form the greatest incentive, and most gratifying reward, for virtuous actions; and the dread of their censure the best security against the abuse of their confidence. Their interests, in all vital questions, are the same; and the bond by sentiment, as well as by interest, will be proportionably strengthened as they are better informed of the real state of public affairs, especially in difficult conjectures. It is by such knowledge that local prejudices and jealousies are surmounted, and that a national policy, extending its fostering care and protection to all the great interests of our union, is formed and steadily adhered to.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted at their last session, instructions have been given to all the ministers of the United States accredited to the powers of Europe and America, to propose the proscription of the African slave trade, by classing it under the denomination, and inflicting on its perpetrators the punishment, of piracy.

At the commencement of the recent war between France and Spain, it was declared by the French government that it would grant no commissions to privateers, and that neither the commerce of Spain herself, nor of neutral nations, should be molested by the naval force of France, except in the breach of a lawful blockade. This declaration, which appears to have been faithfully carried into effect, concurring with principles proclaimed and cherished by the United States, from the first establishment of their independence, suggested the hope that the time had arrived

when the proposal for adopting it as a permanent and invariable rule in all future maritime wars might meet the favourable consideration of the great European powers. Instructions have accordingly been given to our ministers with France, Russia, and Great Britain, to make those proposals to their respective governments; and when the friends of humanity reflect on the essential amelioration to the condition of the human race which would result from the abolition of private war on the sea, and on the great facility by which it might be accomplished, requiring only the consent of a few sovereigns, an earnest hope is indulged that these overtures will meet with an attention, animated by the spirit in which they were made, and that they will ultimately be successful.

The state of the army, in its organization and discipline, has been gradually improving for several years, and has now attained a high degree of perfection.

The usual orders have been given to all our public ships to seize American vessels engaged in the slave-trade, and bring them in for adjudication; and I have the gratification to state, that not one so employed has been discovered; and there is good reason to believe, that our flag is now seldom, if at all, disgraced by that traffic.

Many patriotic and enlightened citizens, who have made the subject an object of particular investigation, have suggested that the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio may be connected together, by one continued canal, and at an expense far short of the value and importance of the object to be obtained. If this could be accomplished, it is impossible to calculate the beneficial consequences which would result from it. Connecting the Atlantic with the western country, in a line passing through the seat of the national government, it would contribute essentially to strengthen the bond of union itself.

A strong hope has been long entertained, founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare.

It was stated at the commencement of the last session, that the great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected.



and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. We owe it, therefore, to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the allied powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between those new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition; and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change, on the part of the United States, indispensable to their security.

The late events in Spain and Portugal show that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact no stronger proof can be adduced, than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed, by force, in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interpositions may be carried on the same principle, is a question in which all independent powers, whose governments differ from theirs, are interested; even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy, in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early age of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same; which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy; meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power—submitting to injuries from none. But, in regard to those continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible; therefore, that we should behold

such interposition in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain, and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.

If we compare the present condition of our union with its actual state at the close of our revolution, the history of the world furnishes no example of a progress in improvement in all the important circumstances which constitute the happiness of a nation, which bears any resemblance to it. At the first epoch, our population did not exceed 3,000,000. By the last census it amounted to about 10,000,000; and, what is more extraordinary, it is almost altogether native—for the emigration from other countries has been inconsiderable. At the first epoch, half the territory within our acknowledged limits was uninhabited and a wilderness. Since then, new territory has been acquired, of vast extent, comprising within it many rivers, particularly the Mississippi, the navigation of which, to the ocean, was of the highest importance to the original states. Over this territory our population, has expanded in every direction, and new states have been established, almost equal in number to those which formed the first bond of our union. This expansion of our population and accession of new states to our union, have had the happiest effect on all its highest interests. That it has eminently augmented our resources, and added to our strength and respectability as a power, is admitted by all. But it is not in these circumstances only that this happy effect is felt. It is manifest that, by enlarging the basis of our system, and increasing the number of States, the system itself has been greatly strengthened in both its branches. Consolidation and disunion have thereby been rendered equally impracticable. Each government, confiding in its own strength, has less to apprehend from the other, and, in consequence, each enjoying a greater freedom of action, is rendered more efficient for all the purposes for which it was instituted. It is unnecessary to treat here of the vast improvement made in the system itself by the adoption of this constitution, and of its happy effect in elevating the character, and in protecting the rights of the nation, as well as of individuals. To what, then, do we owe these blessings? It is known to all that we derive them from the excellence of our institutions. Ought we not, then, to adopt every measure which may be necessary to perpetuate them?

JAMES MONROE.

Washington; Dec. 2, 1823.

SOUTH



## SOUTH AMERICA.

The attentions of the political world are specially directed towards the Spanish provinces in South America, because it is believed that the Holy Alliance stands pledged to restore them to Spain, and that this pledge was one of the bribes by which so many Spaniards were induced to betray their country to the foreign banditti. Already an expedition is fitting out at Cadiz, and negociations are afloat for loans among the London Jews, to support the wicked enterprize.

Aware of their danger, BOLIVAR has headed an expedition into Peru, where a royalist party kept the field, and advices of various victories over them have reached Europe. The Columbian generals also have stormed and taken Porto Cabello, the last fortress held by Spain; and an invading army will, therefore, be without a resting place. The patriots of Mexico, Columbia, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres, have, however, a delicate game to play, and nothing but energetic measures and councils will prevent their becoming a prey to the European despots. They must beware of the priests and of the party of the *moderées*, who, in such times, are wolves in sheep's clothing. It is this equivocating party who have ruined liberty in Naples, Spain, and Portugal. If BARRERE writes as he promises, the "History of the Committee of Public Safety of France," he will furnish an example to be consulted by all revolutionary governments.

The following dispatch from the illustrious Bolivar to the government of Columbia, explains the first benefit of his march towards Peru:

The insurgents of Pasto, commanded by the traitor Agustin Aqualongo, elated by the success they had obtained over the garrison, under the command of Colonel Flores, and the retreat of our vanguard under General Salom, marched upon the town, and advanced as far as Pontal. His Excellency's orders to this general were to avoid coming into an engagement; but to draw the enemy, if possible, into open ground, and to a distance from his resources in Pasto. This manœuvre succeeded, and, on the evening of the 12th, the insurgents occupied this town. Our forces marched towards Guayabamba, to unite with the columns of the vanguard, which were marching from Guayaquil. The whole being arranged in three divisions: the first composed of guides (*guias*) of the guard and the battalion of Yaguachi,

under General Salom; the second of horse-grenadiers and the battalion of Vargas, under General Barreto; and the third, composed of the artillery and the battalion of Quito, under Colonel Masa, marched on the 15th in the direction of Tabaciendo. Yesterday, at one P.M. we took up a position commanding that of the enemy, who amounted to 1500, of all arms, —ignorant of our movements, and employed in pillaging and in sending to their rear the booty they collected.

His Excellency the Liberator, in person, attended by his aides-de-camp and eight guides, reconnoitred the enemy. The latter, careless of every thing, only had, in the direction in which we approached, an advanced party conveying a drove of cattle. Our advanced guard soon lanced theirs; two only of them escaped, and these wounded, who gave the alarm to the enemy. His Excellency ordered the infantry to file off to the right and left of the road, and the cavalry to occupy the middle, and to take the town by a simultaneous attack. The insurgents no sooner found themselves attacked than they endeavoured to retire to the other side of the river. That position would have suited them well, from its narrowness and the rugged ground, and they would have the bridge between; but our cavalry was ordered to attack them in the attempt, and they charged with such celerity, that the enemy were thrown into confusion in the streets, and numbers fell beneath our lances. Three times they rallied, and made a stand between the bridge and the heights of Aluburor, our troops being unable to advance with the rapidity they wished from the narrowness of the ground. The obstinacy of the Pastonians in charging and defending themselves was admirable, and worthy of a nobler cause; but all was useless. Our horse-grenadiers and *guias* marched with the resolution to exterminate for ever the infamous race of Pasto. The greater part of them have been killed, and those who succeeded in dispersing themselves will be unable to reach Gnaitara without being taken by our cavalry, which pursues them, or falling into the hands of the patriots in the towns through which they must pass. Between this town and Chota the road is strewed with 600 of the enemy's dead; but the courage and the vengeance of Colombia has not been satiated with them. Their military stores and all they possessed have fallen into our hands.

It is impossible adequately to praise the intrepidity and daring of our chiefs and officers. The worthy General Salom behaved with desperate valour, and General Barreto with his usual courage. The conduct of those two brave generals is particularly commended: also that of Colonel Harra, first aide-de-camp to his Excellency;



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lency; that of Lient.-col. Medina, who performed prodigies; that of the other aides-de-camp, Alvarez and O'Leary; that of Capt. Santana; of the commandant of guides, Martinez; of the commandant of the horse-grenadiers, Paredes; of Major Herran; Captains Sandoval and Pio Dias; Lient. Camacaro; Ensigns Sanoja and Jirons, of the guides, and the others of the subalterns of the cavalry. Although the whole of our infantry could not take part in the combat, they shewed the utmost impatience to engage, and Major Arebala, of Yaguachi, distinguished himself. Colonels Chiriboga and Masa, and the commandants Farsan and Payares, did their duty,

as did also all the other officers and privates. We have only lost thirteen killed, and eight wounded; among the latter, Commandant Martinez, two subalterns slightly, and only one soldier severely. The miserable remains of the enemy who have escaped are pursued in all directions by the cavalry, and his Excellency followed them as far as the bridge of Chota. The infantry follows by the high road. Receive, Colombia, and in particular the department of Quito, the congratulations of the Liberating Army, which has for the third time, and under more trying circumstances than before, obtained your liberation.

Adj.-gen. VICENTE GONZALES.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

### CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

**NOV. 1.**—Subscriptions opened in London, for relief of Spanish exiles. Great numbers arrived in England. To the honour of the country, the list was headed by eleven noblemen, and twenty members of the House of Commons.

2.—Heavy gales of wind experienced at sea, which did considerable damage among the shipping.

4.—The Metropolitan Society for the opposition and prosecution of fraudulent insolvent debtors held their first anniversary meeting at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. Upwards of sixty gentlemen were present, Mr. Burbidge in the chair.

9.—Intelligence arrived of further great losses among the shipping in the Irish sea and German ocean, from a violent storm. Many vessels were cast on shore, and many totally lost, with part of their crews. The same storm extended to the north of England, and great damage was also sustained.

10.—A melancholy accident happened at Norwood; the scaffolding belonging to the new church now building, was broken to pieces by the falling of a heavy stone: one man was crushed to death, five were taken up apparently dead, and several others had their arms and limbs dreadfully bruised.

11.—A court of Common Council held, when Mr. Slade moved a resolution for erecting a monument in Moorfields to the memory of the late Spanish General Don Rafael del Riego. The motion was negatived, because it was alledged that its erection did not require the interference of the corporation.

—The inhabitants of Bishopgate at a public meeting subscribed fifty guineas towards the relief of Madame Riego.

12.—The annual Smithfield Christmas Cattle shew commenced in Sadler's Yard, Goswell-street. The cattle exhibited far surpassed those of former years, and the

company was much more numerous than on any preceding occasion. The Duke of Devonshire, Sir John Sebright, and most of the leading agriculturists, were present.

13.—The well-known Martins, the bankers of Lombard-street, appeared this day, as unsuccessful suitors, in the Court of King's Bench, to try a very extraordinary claim about *seven guineas*, alledged to have been paid in error to a Mr. Drew, a respectable law-stationer. From this transaction it would appear to be very hazardous to receive the amount of a check at a banker's counter without witness; for the clerk who paid the money, in this case, was by the plaintiffs adduced as valid evidence to prove that he paid Mr. Drew eleven instead of four guineas. The Jury, however, by a special verdict, acquitted Mr. Drew and the clerk of all blame in the affair. Without reference to this case, but to others of daily occurrence, we lament that some tribunal, of the nature of a Grand Jury, is not interposed in civil as well as criminal suits, to determine whether there is equitable ground of action before any wealthy or litigious plaintiff should have it in his power to harass another by the expences and vexation of a suit, of the propriety of which, till its issue is tried before a Petty Jury, the plaintiff is allowed to be the sole judge.

15.—Meeting of the legal profession held at Lincoln's Inn Hall, when it was resolved to erect a statue in Westminster-hall to the memory of the lamented lord Erskine.

17.—A tremendous storm of wind happened, which did great damage in and about the neighbourhood of London.

Application is intended to be made to parliament next session, for leave to bring in a bill for erecting a patent wrought iron bridge of suspension over the Thames, for carriages, waggons, foot passengers, &c. in the several parishes of St. Botolph Aldgate,



1824.]

## Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

565

Aldgate, and St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.

The following is a statement of the number of persons committed to his Majesty's Gaol of Newgate in the year 1822, and how they have been disposed of:—

	Males.	Fems.	Tot.
In custody Jan. 1, 1822..	185	67	252
Committed Dec. 31, under 20 years of age .....	660	110	2185
Above that age .....	1134	281	

2437

Of which there have been executed .. 23

Died ..... 2

Removed to the Hulks at Gosport, preparatory to Transportation .. 8

Ditto, ditto, Portsmouth ..... 123

Ditto, ditto, Sheerness ..... 292

Ditto, ditto, Woolwich ..... 55

Ditto to the Penitentiary, Milbank .. 51

Ditto to the Refuge for the Destitute .. 20

Ditto to Bethlem Hospital ..... 1

Ditto by Habeas Corpus, for trial at the Assizes ..... 17

Ditto to the Houses of Correction for London and Middlesex, pursuant to sentence ..... 549

Discharged, having received his Majesty's pardon ..... 21

Ditto having been acquitted at the Old Bailey Sessions ..... 512

Ditto bills of indictment not having been found ..... 219

Ditto not having been acquitted .. 41

Ditto having undergone their sentence of imprisonment ..... 50

Ditto having been whipped ..... 53

Ditto fined one shilling ..... 104

Ditto upon bail and other causes .. 16

2157

Remained in custody, Jan. 1, 1823  
—Males 195—Females 85 ..... 280

Total 2437

## MARRIED.

F. H. Yates, esq. of Charlotte-street, to Miss Brunton, of the Bath Theatre.

Nathaniel Godbold, esq. of Bernard-street, to Mrs. Murray, of Dulham Lodge, Surrey.

Major S. Cowell, of the Coldstream Guards, to Euphemia Jemina, daughter of Gen. J. Murray.

At Greenwich, Major Jones, Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss C. H. Fisher, daughter of John F. esq. of Elford, Devon.

At Hampton, George White, esq. of the War Office, to Frederica Anne, daughter of the late Dr. Stevens, rector of Great Snoring, Norfolk.

John Wordingham, esq. of Kensington, to Hannah, daughter of Thomas Aldridge, esq. R.N.

Henry B. Kerr, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Edward Clarke, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts.

Mr. James Heath, of Blackheath, to Miss Sarah Pidding, of Cornhill.

Joseph Arden, esq. of Red Lion-square, to Miss Munro, of Palmer-terrace, Islington.

Mr. W. Dickinson, of Finsbury-square, to Miss Lydia Mary Jourdain, of York-place, City-road.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, Jackson Muspratt Williams esq. of Elm Grove, Southsea, to Ann Belmude, daughter of the late ——— Houghton, esq. of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. S. H. Shepherd, to Miss Sophia Miles, of Southampton-row, Russell-square.

At St. Mary-le-bone, New church, Thomas Compost, esq. of Whitehall, Kent, to Miss Diffill.

John W. Borradaile, esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Ann Pullen, of Fore-street.

Mr. Frederick Augustus Bell, of Surrey-street, to Miss Caroline Cordell, of Dalby-house.

Edward Filder, esq. of St. James's place, to Miss Eliza Maria Jones, of Brithder-house, Montgomeryshire.

Robert Lumley, esq. of Blackheath, to Harriet, daughter of the late J. C. Ellis, esq. Ordnance Commissary.

Mr. John Sherborn, to Miss Sarah Holgate, both of Piccadilly.

Mr. Charles Berry, of Carlisle-street, Soho, to Miss Mary Ann Swan, of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Mortlake, the Rev. John Thomas James, to Marianne Jane, daughter of Frederick Reeves, esq. of East Sheen.

James Barry, esq. of Mincing-lane, to Miss Ann Cundell, of Hoddesdon.

Joseph Heath, esq. to Susanna Mary, daughter of the late Charles Thompson, esq. of Mile End.

George Lucy, esq. M.P. to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Williams, bart. of Bodelwydden, Flintshire.

James Hornby, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Harriet Herring, of the Folly, near Hereford.

William Dobbin, esq. of the Army Pay Office, to Miss Rhode Summers, of Milford.

Charles Bolt, esq. of Edgeware-road, to Miss Caroline Patrick, of Petersfield, Hampshire.

John Everitt, esq. of Sloane-street, to Miss A. Kelly, of Portsmouth.

## DIED.

In Barnsbury-street, Islington, 76, A Macauley, esq.

At Southampton, 47, Mr. Thomas Evans, solicitor of Hatton Garden.

In Brook-street, Holborn, 90, Mrs. A. Ducroz.

John Marsh, esq. 77, late chairman of the Victualling board.

In the Minories, Robert Brockholes, esq. of Chigwell-row, Essex.

At



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At Greenwich, 77, *Mrs. A. Martyr*.

In Boreham, Essex, 67, *Rebecca*, widow of John Mellersh, esq. of Shalford, Surrey.

The *Right Hon. Thomas Steele*, aged 70, formerly a distinguished member of parliament, and a very active and celebrated member of Mr. Pitt's administration.

At Blackheath, 81, *Mr. Peter Young*.

In Gower-street, Bedford-square, *George Jourdan*, esq.

In Kentish Town, 72, *Mrs. Greenwood*, widow of Thomas G. esq.

At Ham Common, *Elizabeth Mary*, wife of Capt. Booth, 16th King's Hussars.

In Colebrooke-row, Islington, 67, *Mr. John Haydon*.

At Peckham, 63, *Mary*, widow of William Codner, esq.

In Ludgate-street, *Eliza*, widow of Gen. Keith Macalister.

At Wimbledon, *Mrs. Meyrick*, widow of James M. esq.

In Highbury-place, *Mrs. Smith*, widow of Jabez S. esq. of Stoke Newington.

*George Augustus Bouverie*, esq. Auditor of the Excise.

At Kensington-house, *Julia*, wife of Major Johnstone, 14th regt.

*Mr. Joseph Yellowly*, many years a respectable stationer of Gracechurch-street.

At Kew, *Miss Tunstall*, many years housekeeper to the King, at that place. This lady's clothes caught fire, and her person was so dreadfully burned, that she expired on the following day.

At Deptford, *John Mason*, esq. a magistrate for Kent and Surrey.

In Grafton-street, *John T. Vaughan*, esq.

In Brunswick-square, 84, *Hardin Burnley*, esq. father-in-law of Joseph Hume, esq. M.P.

In Great Prescott-street, 71, *M. L. Newton*, esq.

In Sydney-place, Camberwell, 23, *Caroline*, wife of J. H. Fletcher, esq.

In High-street, Mary-le-bone, at an advanced age, *Mrs. Blathwayt*, widow of William B. esq. of Dyrham-park, Gloucestershire.

*Charles*, son of Charles Barclay, esq. of Clapham Common.

In the Fleet Prison, *Mr. G. Picket*; he had been confined there since 1800, for pretended contempt of Court, a subject which calls for legislative interference.

In Aldermanbury, *Mr. W. Payne*, chief clerk to the magistrates of Guildhall.

In Upper Wimpole-street, *Mrs. Bridges*, widow of Lieut. Gen. B.

At Twickenham, *Lady Catherine Marley*.

In Bolt-court, Fleet-street, 56, *Mr. William Walker*, late proprietor of the York hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

In Old Palace-yard, 63, *Frances*, widow of H. Bankes, esq. M.P. for Corfe Castle.

In Queen-square, *Robert Raynsford*, esq. chief magistrate of the police office,

Queen-square.—*Mr. Raynsford* for many years acted at Shadwell office, and was removed to Hatton-garden, and lastly to Queen-square. He was related to some noble families, and highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was between sixty and seventy years of age.

At Port Elliot, Cornwall, 63, *John Earl of St. Germans*. He succeeded his father, Edward, in 1804, and was twice married, but, dying without issue male, he is succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother, the Hon. Wm. Elliot. The present earl was member for Liskeard, in the representation of which a seat is vacant.

*Charles Grant*, esq. one of the directors of the East India Company. Mr. Grant was a native of Scotland, and, having by his parents been well educated, was sent to London to make his way in the world. Here he was taken into the counting-house of a gentleman of the same name, who had interest in the East India House, and procured Mr. Grant an appointment in the civil service of the company. In this Mr. Grant continued many years, and made an easy fortune. He also acquired such an extensive knowledge of the company's concern, and of the political economy of India, which was afterwards of great service to him in his future life. On his return, he found Mr. Pitt in power, and communicated to him such intelligence as was of service. By his interest he was elected, in the year 1794, one of the East India directors, a situation which (except during the years he was out by rotation,) he has held ever since. He served as a deputy chairman, and chairman, and was extremely active in both capacities. Soon after his return from India, he was elected member of parliament for one of the districts of Scots boroughs; and some time after, having purchased lands in the county of Inverness, he was elected representative for that county. In parliament he invariably voted with Mr. Pitt's friends. Mr. Grant left several children; his eldest son has filled several places under government, and is a member of the privy council; his second son is a barrister at law.

At Woolwich, *Lieutenant-general Bailey Willington*, after a service of fifty years in the royal artillery. He entered into that corps as second lieutenant in 1771, rose to be first lieutenant in 1779, a captain in 1782, major by brevet in 1791, and soon after major in the corps; lieutenant-colonel by brevet, 1794; and lieutenant-colonel in the corps 1799. In 1804 he attained the full rank of colonel. He was promoted to be a major-general 1810, and lieutenant-general 1819.

At his castle, at Amerongen, near the Hague, *Ryan Doderich Jacob de Girkill*, earl of Athlone, in Ireland. This nobleman



man descended from a very ancient family in Holland. His ancestor, Godert, came over as a general officer with the Dutch troops, brought by king William. With that prince he embarked for Ireland, was present at the battle of the Boyne, and contributed much to the success of the day. He was left by king William in the command in Ireland, and by two signal victories near Athlone and Aghrim, contributed much to put an end to the war. He was by that king rewarded with the titles of Baron Ballymore, Viscount Aghrim, and Earl of Athlone, in Ireland. These titles have descended through seven generations, to the late earl, most of them have resided in Holland, where they have considerable estates, but the French conquering that country, Frederic, the sixth earl, came with his family to England. This son, Rynan, served in the English army during the war, when he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. His lordship was born in 1773. The family possess the baronies of Reide, Girkill, Amerongen, Livendant, Eist, Stersitt, &c. in Holland.

At Havre de Grace, *Caston Rohde, esq.* He was concerned with his brother in a considerable sugar-baking house, in Goodman's Fields, and was one of the first persons who engaged in the Phoenix Fire-office, and also in the Pelican Life Insurance Office. When those societies jointly built their fire-house at Charing-Cross, Mr. Rohde was induced to quit business and become their managing and resident director. In this situation he continued for many years, but quitted about two years ago, and retired to France, where he resided till his death. Mr. Rohde was twice married, and left children by both wives. He was a man of plain unaffected manners, and of a friendly disposition.

At his seat, Blackheath, *General Sir Anthony Farrington*, baronet, the eldest officer of artillery in his majesty's service. He entered as second lieutenant in 1755, and was promoted to be first lieutenant in 1757, when he was sent into foreign service at Gibraltar; he returned to England in 1759, and was promoted to be captain-lieutenant the same year. In 1765, with the rank of captain, he embarked for America, where he continued till 1773, serving at New York, Boston, and Halifax. The war of American Independence breaking out, Capt. Farrington was at the various battles of Long Island, Brooklyn, White Plains, and the Brandyvines. He served also in the expedition to the Chesapeake, and at the taking of Philadelphia. He was made major in 1780; on the peace he returned to England, and had the command of the artillery for some years at Plymouth. He was made lieutenant-

colonel in 1782, and colonel in 1794; major-general in 1795, and colonel-commandant in 1796. In 1799 he served under the Duke of York, in Holland. In 1804 he was made lieutenant-general, and in 1812 full general. At his death he had been sixty-eight years in his majesty's service, who, in 1818, created him a baronet.

At his apartments in Foley Place, *Michael Kean, esq.* He had been long afflicted with a pulmonary, which, in the end, carried him off. He was a native of Ireland, and bred a portrait painter, a profession he followed for many years, until he was called on to assist in the Derby china manufactory, in which he became a partner, under the firm of Duxberry and Kean. They opened a warehouse first in Bedford-street, Covent-Garden; and afterwards in Old Bond-street. On the death of Mr. Duxberry he married the widow, which did not turn out a happy connection, but involved him in a long chancery suit. He had by his wife a son and daughter, the latter of whom survives him. He was a man of genteel manners and a friendly disposition.

At his house in Beaumont-street, *Wm. Charles Collyear*, earl of Portmore. His lordship was born in the year 1745, and in 1770, when Lord Milsington, married Miss Mary Lesley, sister of the Countess of Rothes, by whom he had a son—Lord Milsington, who succeeds him. His lordship succeeded his father in 1785. The family of Collyear bore, for many years, the name of Robertson; and the first title conferred on them was that of baronet, in 1676. June 1, 1696, they were created barons by William III., and in 1703 Viscount Milsington and earl of Portmore, by Queen Anne. William Charles, the deceased lord, was the third earl of that title. His lordship's fortune being confined, he lived rather a retired life.

[*The Rev. E. Cartwright, D.D. &c.* (whose death was announced in our last Number.) His first masters were Mr. Clarke, of Wakefield, and the celebrated Dr. Langhorne. He first entered at University-college, Oxford, from whence he was elected a fellow of Magdalen-college. He was early distinguished for his literary attainments, and published in the year 1762 an ode on the birth of the present king. One of the most popular of his productions was "Armine and Elvira," a legendary tale, which has gone through several editions, and well deserves to be admired for its pathos and elegant simplicity. Another poem, in a higher style of composition, entitled "the Prince of Peace," also excited great attention at the time it appeared. It has been said, and we believe correctly, that Dr. Cartwright was the oldest living poet of the day. As a proof that his poetical talent remained unimpaired



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impaired in his latter years, we insert the following spirited lines, which he composed at the age of seventy-nine:—

Since even Newton owns, that all he wrought  
Was due to industry and patient thought,  
What shall restrain the impulse that I feel,  
To forward, as I may, the public weal?  
By his example fir'd, to break away,  
In search of truth, thro' darkness into day?  
He tried, on venturous wing, the loftiest flight,  
An eagle, soaring to the fount of light!  
I cling to earth, to earth-born arts confin'd,  
A worm of science of the humblest kind!  
Our powers, tho' wide apart as earth and heaven,  
For different purposes alike were given:  
Tho' mine the arena of inglorious fame,  
With mind unwearied still will I engage,  
In spite of failing vigour and of age,  
Nor quit the conflict till I quit the stage;  
Or, if in idleness my life shall close,  
May well-earned victory justify repose!

For several years he was a principal contributor to the *Monthly Review*, and some of its most interesting articles between the years 1774 and 1784 were of his composition. But he was more particularly distinguished for his genius in mechanical inventions, and his discoveries in that branch of science have greatly contributed to the commercial prosperity of the country. From them the manufacturers of Manchester are at this time reaping immense advantages. The application of machinery to weaving is of his invention, for which he took out a patent in the year 1786. The use of his machine for weaving formed a new epoch in the history of our manufactures; for, before that period, no other method was employed but the simple one which had continued from time immemorial. His invention also included the art of weaving checks, which the most skilful mechanics had till then deemed to be an utter impossibility. He had, however, to struggle against the clamorous opposition of the working mechanics, and the fears of the manufacturers, who were not only deterred by the threats of incendiaries, but by the actual burning down of a newly erected manufactory, for the reception of 500 looms. In consequence of these adverse circumstances, the patent elapsed before he reaped the benefit which he had reason to expect; and, notwithstanding its subsequent extension, and a liberal grant of 10,000*l.* by Parliament in 1810, the pecuniary losses to himself and his family, in bringing his machines to perfection, as well as in maintaining his inventions in the courts of law against piracy, have been incalculable. Dr. Cartwright also took out patents for combining wool and making ropes, and was, besides, the author of many improvements in arts and agriculture, for which he received various premiums from the Society of Arts and the Board of Agriculture. It being to be presumed, that the patent of a Mr. Hull, early in the last century, for a steam-boat which had long sunk into oblivion, was as unknown to him as it was

till lately to the public, we may affirm that the idea of propelling carriages on land, and vessels on the water by steam, was an original invention of his own. It is well known in his family that, thirty years ago, he communicated the plan of a steam-vessel to the American engineer, who afterwards introduced it into the United States. Until his last illness, which was not of long duration, he was occupied in a discovery which, if he had lived to bring to perfection, would have been one of the most extraordinary ever promulgated in mechanics. Till within only a few days of his death, he preserved unimpaired the vigor of his mind, and that unwearied zeal for improvement which characterized him from his earliest years. Dr. Cartwright was a younger brother of John Cartwright, esq. the father of reform, better known by the title of Major; he was also brother to Capt. George Cartwright, who, after residing sixteen years on the coast of Labrador, published in his journal, in the year 1792, the first authentic account that ever appeared in print of the Esquimaux nations. They were all sons of William Cartwright, esq. of Marnham, Nottinghamshire.—Dr. C. was twice married; first, to Alice, daughter of Richard Whitaker, esq. of Doncaster, by whom he has left one son and three daughters; and, secondly, to Susannah, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Kearney, a dignitary of the church in Ireland.—The following stanzas, written by Dr. Cartwright on his 72d birth-day, may not be unacceptable to our readers, as affording an idea of his habitual turn of mind.

To fame and to fortune adieu!  
The toils of ambition are o'er;  
Let folly these phantoms pursue,  
I now will be cheated no more.

Resignation be mine, and repose,—  
So shall life be unclouded at last;  
And while I prepare for its close,  
I will think with a smile on the past.

But, as still to the world must be given  
Some share of life's limited span,  
The thoughts that ascend not to heaven  
I'll give to the service of man.

*The late Dr. Baillie.*—The father of Dr. Baillie was the Rev. James Baillie, sometime minister of the Kirk of Shotts (one of the most barren and wild parts of the low country of Scotland,) and afterwards professor of divinity in the University of Glasgow. His mother was the sister of Dr. William Hunter and of Mr. John Hunter. In the early part of his education, he enjoyed great advantages; and, finally, he was in the whole course of it peculiarly happy. From the college of Glasgow, he went to Baliol College, Oxford, where he took his degrees; and came under the superintendence of his uncle, Dr. William Hunter. By him he was brought forward into life; and, through his influence, was made physician to St. George's



George's Hospital. While still a young man, and not affluent, his uncle William dying, left him the small family estate of Longcalderwood. We all know of the unhappy misunderstanding that existed between Dr. Hunter and his brother John. Dr. Baillie felt that he owed this bequest to the partiality of his uncle, and made it over to John Hunter. The latter long refused: but, in the end, the family estate remained the property of the brother, and not of the nephew, of Dr. Hunter. It was Dr. Hunter's wish to see his nephew succeed him, and take his place as a lecturer. To effect this, he united with him his assistant, Mr. Cruickshanks; and at his death, assigned to him the use of his collection of anatomical preparations during thirty years. Dr. B. had no desire to get rid of the national peculiarities of language; or, if he had, he did not perfectly succeed. Not only did the language of his native land linger on his tongue, but its recollections clung to his heart; and to the last, amidst the splendour of his professional life, and the seductions of a court, he took a hearty interest in the happiness and the eminence of his original country. He possessed the valuable talent of making an abstruse and difficult subject plain; his prelections were remarkable for that lucid order and clearness of expression which proceed from a perfect conception of the subject; and he never permitted any variety of display to turn him from his great object of conveying information in the simplest and most intelligible way, and so as to be most useful to the pupils. We cannot (says Mr. Bell) estimate too highly the influence of Dr. Baillie's character on the profession to which he belonged. I ought not, perhaps, to mention his mild virtues and domestic charities; yet the recollection of these

must give a deeper tone to our regret, and will be interwoven with his public character, embellishing what seemed to want no addition. These private virtues ensured for him a solid and unenvied reputation. All wished to imitate his life—none to detract from his fame. Every young physician, who hoped for success, sought his counsel: and I have heard him forcibly represent the necessity of a blameless life, and that, unless medical reputation be joined with purity of private character, it neither could be great nor lasting. The same warmth of feeling and generosity which prompted him to many acts of private charity and benevolence, were not without a powerful influence upon his conduct on more arduous occasions, and may well be supposed to have guided and sustained him in circumstances which might have shaken other men of less firm and independent minds. But I shall not dwell upon this view of his public character. The matters to which I allude are ill fitted for discussion in this place; they belong rather to the history of the period in which he lived, and will there be most suitably recorded. Dr. Baillie had not completed his 63d year, but his life was long in usefulness. In the studies of youth, in the serious and manly occupations of the middle period of life, in the upright, humane, and honourable conduct of a physician, and, above all, in that dignified conduct which became a man mature in years and honours, he left a finished example to his profession. Dr. Baillie had two sisters, who survive him; one of whom is Miss Joanna Baillie, the authoress of "Plays on the Passions;" and he has left two children, a son and a daughter. Mrs. Baillie was the daughter of Dr. Denman, and sister of the Common Serjeant and Lady Croft.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A SOCIETY has lately been formed in Sunderland, for the mitigation and gradual abolition of the state of slavery throughout the British dominions.

Mr. J. Raestrick, engineer, of Morpeth, has recently invented a safety-lamp for coal-mines, which he considers superior in safety to that of Sir Humphrey Davy, which now begins to be generally trusted.

*Married.*] Mr. Fisher, to Miss J. Smart, of the Westgate, both of Newcastle.—Mr. S. Aydon, of Newcastle, to Miss A. Smith, of Lumley Forge.—At Gateshead, Mr. J. Hunter, to Miss M. Roxborough, both of the Teams.—Mr. Fenwick, to Miss Mason,

both of Durham.—Mr. W. Dixon, to Miss J. Robinson; Mr. S. Frazer, to Miss M. Chicken: all of North Shields.—Mr. J. Pease, of Darlington, to Sophia Jewett, of Leeds, both of the Society of Friends.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, in the Hebburn Office, Quay-side, 31, Robert Rankin, esq.—In Newgate-street, 63, Mrs. H. Watson.—In Northumberland-street, 86, Mrs. James, greatly lamented.

At Gateshead, 55, Mrs. E. Fothergill.—52, Mr. T. Wales, deservedly respected.

At Sunderland, 65, Mr. J. Hogg.—78, Mrs. A. Dyer.—34, Mr. H. C. Liston.

At Alnwick, 25, Miss Hindmarsh, authoress of several respectable poems.

At Monkwearmouth, Miss A. S. Abbs.



At Blanchland, 78, Mrs. C. Ireland.—At Blackwell, 74, Capt. R. Milbanke, R.N.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Campbell, to Mrs. E. Naylor; Mr. P. Graham, to Miss H. Ripley: all of Carlisle.—Mr. T. Plunkett, to Miss M. Gill; Mr. W. Sandwith, to Miss E. How: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. W. Mackinson, to Miss A. Bainbridge; Mr. R. Hetherington, to Miss E. Creighton; Mr. P. Dodgson, to Miss J. Thompson: all of Workington.—Mr. H. Dobson, to Miss A. Hall, both of Brampton.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, the Rev. John Wilkin, a respectable antiquary.—In the Abbey-street, 74, Mrs. Cox.—In George-street, 36, Mrs. J. Railton.

At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Bowness.—80, Mr. W. Clementson.—87, Mr. S. Smith.

At Workington, 25, Mrs. J. Marley.

At Kendal, 76, Mrs. H. Bellington.

At Brampton, 41, Mrs. B. Wallace.

At Skelton, 64, Mr. D. Crozier.—At Longtown, Mrs. J. Turnbull.—At Wetheral, 91, Mr. W. Robinson.

## YORKSHIRE.

A public meeting of the artisans and other tradesmen of Sheffield lately took place, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to repeal the Combination Laws, the bearing of which they considered peculiarly prejudicial to them; Mr. Sheldon in the chair. A series of resolutions was read by Mr. Evans, which stated that the combination laws had upon all occasions exposed the workmen to the lash of oppression, prevented them from obtaining a fair remuneration for their labour, and enabled the employers to reduce the price of labour so low as to render it impossible for the employed to support their families, and that on these grounds it was expedient that a petition to the House of Commons should be presented, praying for the repeal of the aforesaid laws. These just and proper resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and, we earnestly hope, will have their effect in the proper quarter. Their prayer ought to be supported by workmen of every denomination in the three kingdoms.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Batley, to Miss M. A. Brown; Mr. W. Hewitt, to Miss E. Frazer: all of York.—Mr. T. Senior, of Bowman-lane, to Mrs. Jubb; Thomas Galleway, to Mary Linsley, both of the Society of Friends; the Rev. S. Crawford, to Miss L. A. Wood: all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Butler, of Stanningley, to Mrs. Lonsdale, of Meadow-lane, Leeds.—C. Ward, esq. of Halifax, to Mrs. Crabtree, of Peckham.—G.W. Dowker, esq. of Salton-hall, to Miss Tindall, late of the Cliff, Scarborough.

*Died.*] At Hull, 54, Mr. T. Scoffin, merchant.

At Leeds, 68, Henry Roche, a member of the Society of Friends.—Mr. N. Wallis.

At Sheffield, in Mulberry-lane, 70, Mrs. A. Chadburn.—In New-street, 73, Mr. S. Ashforth.—In Eyre-lane, 77, Mrs. Morvil.

At Halifax, 67, Mr. J. Jenkinson.

At Wakefield, 40, Mr. T. Barrat.

At Pontefract, Mr. T. Travis.

At Shaw, near Hawes, Wensleydale, Mr. R. Pratt.—At Leppington, 60, Wm. Atkinson, esq.—At Hunslet, 67, Mrs. Mason.—At Yeadon, Mr. Kenion.

## LANCASHIRE.

A numerous meeting was lately convened at Lancaster, for establishing a Mechanics and Apprentices' Library; Lawson Whalley, esq. M.D. in the chair. A number of resolutions was passed, and a handsome subscription entered into to carry this praiseworthy institution into effect.

At a meeting of the contributors to the late Spanish subscription in Liverpool, it was unanimously agreed, that the sum of fifty pounds should be offered to the widow of Riego.

Two hundred Irish labourers or navigators are about to embark at Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, for the formation of a canal from Ensenada to the city of Buenos Ayres. These men have bound themselves to serve that government for seven years, for which they will receive a certain consideration; and, at the expiration of that time, a quantity of land will be allotted to each.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Allen, to Miss H. Thompson; Mr. J. Baines, to Miss M. Moore: all of Manchester.—Mr. G. Gorton, of Pendleton, to Miss A. Fallows, of Manchester.—Mr. H. Hargreaves, of Manchester, to Miss A. Hulse, of Rusholme-green.—M. Harbottle, esq. to Miss M. Royle; Mr. W. Harrison, to Miss L. Threlfall: all of Liverpool.

*Died.*] At Manchester, 68, W. Byfield, esq.—Mr. H. Marsden.

At Salford, Mr. J. Collier; 27, Mr. J. Collier, his son.

At Liverpool, in Brunswick-road, 29, Mrs. E. Jones.—53, Mr. J. Hodgson.—In Bedford-street, Toxteth-park, 71, Henry Crouchley, esq.

At Hulme, 46, Mrs. M. Mather.—At Oldham, 36, Mr. A. Abbott.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Willett, of Chester, to Miss S. Farrall, of Aldford.—Mr. J. Jackson, to Miss S. Parrack, both of Nantwich.—Mr. J. Heald, of Disley, to Miss M. A. Wild, of Marple.—Mr. J. Yates, of Chance-hall, to Miss M. A. Hull, of Nantwich.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Walker, —66, Jane, wife of the Rev. W. Fish, A.B.—In Trinity-street, 85, Mrs. Newton.

At Knutsford, 33, S. Wright, esq. jun.—50, Mr. F. Sharpe.

At Tarporley, 24, Miss Newton.—At Wilmslow, Mr. J. Massey, suddenly.—At Beeston, 79, Mr. Joseph Bird.

## DERBYSHIRE.



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*Married.*] Mr. J. Thomas, of Ashover, to Miss Jones, of Chesterfield.—Mr. W. Lowe, to Miss M. L. Froggatt, of Chesterfield.—Mr. J. Oldfield, of Belper, to Miss F. W. Bardill, of Leicester.—Mr. Fox, of Ashborne, to Miss J. Fowler, of Alton Grange.—Mr. S. Massey, of Swarkstone, to Miss S. Smith, of Swarkstone Lowes.

*Died.*] At Derby, 32, Mrs. Walker.—Mr. Wilmer, house-surgeon to the Derby General Infirmary.—44, Mr. E. Davenport.

At Chesterfield, Mr. G. Dilks.

At Buxton, 76, Mrs. Cooper.

At Ashborne, 20, Miss G. Sowter.

At Dronfield, 94, Mrs. E. Heathcote.—

At Ashover, 95, Mr. R. Denham.—At Spondon, 77, Mrs. Hayhurst, widow of Robert H. esq.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. McCallum, to Miss M. Arnold; Mr. J. Knight, to Miss S. Brooks; Mr. S. May, to Miss M. Dilks: all of Nottingham.—Mr. Street, of Wollaston, to Miss E. Holland, of Nottingham.—Mr. J. May, of Oxtou, to Miss A. Palethorpe, of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Haw, to Miss E. Ashmore; Mr. J. Newton, to Miss E. Palmer: all of Newark.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, in Bridlesmithgate, Mr. S. Bird.—In South-street, Coal-pit-lane, 41, Mrs. M. Sponage.—In the Exchange, Market-place, 57, Mrs. Homer.

At Newark, 25, Miss M. Sutton.—82, Mr. J. Streets.—84, Mrs. A. Girton.

At Whatton, Miss F. Wheatley.—At Arnold, Mrs. Crowther.—At Holme Pierrepont, 55, Miss Wright.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

After an arduous and memorable struggle of ten days, between the partizans of Sir W. A. Ingleby, and Sir John Thorold, for the representation of this county, in parliament, in the room of Mr. Pelham, the former was elected by a considerable majority. At the close of the poll the numbers were—Ingleby 3,816; Thorold 1,575.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Kemp, of Utterby, to Miss E. Graves, of Bath.—Mr. J. Smith, of New Sleaford, to Miss Shaw, of Nottingham.—Mr. Goodwin, of Easton, to Miss Baines, of Great Easton.

*Died.*] At Stamford, 70, W. Bury, esq. of Ripon, formerly capt. 11th regt. foot.

At Asgoby, the Rev. W. Harris, an highly esteemed Catholic minister.

## LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

*Married.*] Mr. Madders, to Miss M. Hacket, both of Leicester.—Mr. S. Atkin, of Leicester, to Miss Charlton, of London.—Mr. T. Hewitt, of Leicester, to Miss E. Warrenton, of Market Harborough.—Mr. J. Orgill, to Miss M. Proudman, both of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—Mr. Leader, to Miss S. Sawbridge, both of Lutterworth.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. Glover.—In Shambles-lane, Mr. Roebuck, suddenly.—Mr. J. Robinson.

At Loughborough, 42, Mr. T. Ashby.

At Hinckley, 72, Mr. J. B. Appleby.—Susanna, wife of Lient. Scott, R.N.

At Narborough, Mrs. Eaton.—At Breendon-on-the-Hill, 64, Mrs. Hackett.—At North Kilworth, Mr. J. Whiteman.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

An explosion of hydrogen gas lately took place in a coal-pit at Fenton Park, near Lane-Delph. Twenty persons, men and boys were considerably injured.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Allen, to Miss H. Brown, both of Wolverhampton.—Mr. T. Radford, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Tart, of Breewood.—Mr. T. Emery, to Miss J. Brindley, both of Trentham.—Mr. Strongitharm, of Daw End, to Miss Stanley, of Bloxwich.

*Died.*] At Stafford, Miss Chesswass, of Newcastle.

At Walsall, 59, Mr. W. Clarkson.—68, Mrs. Haughton.—35, Miss L. Bullock.

At Castle Bromwich, 61, W. Smith, esq. late an eminent attorney of Birmingham.—At Trentham, Miss M. Hutchinson.—At Hamington Old Hall, 70, Mr. J. Brown.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

An eye infirmary has lately been established in Birmingham.—A meeting has also been held there for the purpose of establishing commercial and news rooms.

The small-pox has existed within the month to a considerable extent at Birmingham: the working classes are prejudiced against vaccination, (says a late Birmingham Chronicle,) from several families having recently been afflicted by the disease who had been vaccinated by skilful operators.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Hill, to Miss E. Roberts, both of Mount-street, Birmingham.—Mr. E. Walton, of Birmingham, to Miss M. A. Brown, of Union-street, London.—Mr. W. Odell, to Miss M. A. Wall; Mr. T. Turner, to Miss Westrap: all of Coventry.—Mr. P. Gailliard, of London, to Miss M. D. Pratt, of Coventry.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, in Temple-row, 32, Mr. Goodwin.—In Whittall-street, 39, Mr. W. Allport.—In Deritend, Mr. D. Pears.—79, Mrs. M. Johnson.—37, Mrs. E. Scott.

At Bordesley-park, 72, Mr. T. Hooper.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Vaughan, to Miss A. Richards, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. F. Keysell, of Shrewsbury, to Miss J. Elsmere, of Upton Magna.—W. Roberts, esq. of Oswestry, to Miss E. Mansell, of Ystymcolwyn, Montgomeryshire.—Mr. R. Bagley, to Miss Williamson, both of Bridgnorth.—Henry Wilding, esq. of All Stretton, to Miss S. Lewin, of Womaston, Radnorshire.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, on Claremont-hill, Mrs. Gadd.—In St. Julian's Friars, Miss A. Whitford.—Miss Pritchard.

At Ludlow, Mrs. E. Case.

At



At Wern, Mrs. Ratcliff.—At Ruyton, Mr. E. Foulkes.—At Newport, 48, Francis Eginton, esq. of Meertown-house.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

G. Bulstrode, esq. of Foregate-street, Worcester, by his will bequeathed 1000l. each to the Worcester Infirmary and to the British and Foreign Bible Society, payable upon the death of his sister, Mrs. Bulstrode, whose demise has just taken place.

*Married.*] S. Ashton, esq. of Rowington, to Miss E. R. Streeton, of Kempsey.—The Rev. G. W. B. Adderley, of Fillongley-hall, to Miss Caroline Taylor, of Moseley-hall.

*Died.*] At Dudley, 36, the Rev. Charles Hulme.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Thomas Beale, esq. to Miss S. B. G. Lane, of Hereford.—At Hereford, Henry Lawson, esq. to Amelia, daughter of the Rev. T. Jennings, rector of Dormington.—J. Tomkins, esq. of the Weir, to Miss M. A. Clark, of Upper Lyde.—Mr. E. Griffith, of Norton, to Miss J. Hodges, of Monkton.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. S. Beavan.

At Ross, 79, Mr. James Evans, the original proprietor of the pleasure-boats on the Wye.

At Great Malvern, Mrs. Plumer, much esteemed for her general benevolence.

At Ledbury, 71, Mr. Nott, a much respected solicitor of that town.—At Kingston, 76, Mr. J. Fisher.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Gloucester and its neighbourhood were within the month visited by a violent thunder-storm and rain. It raged with considerable fury also at Bristol, Carmarthen, Cheltenham, and in almost every other surrounding direction.

The struggle between the Burgesses of Monmouth and the Patron of the Borough, is about to be renewed. The Burgesses, have published a spirited appeal to the friends of Independence for procuring pecuniary assistance.

*Married.*] J. W. Wilton, esq. of Gloucester, to Mary Anne Cholmondeley, daughter of Lieut.-col. Mason, of the Sparrow, near Gloucester.—Mr. J. Houston, to Miss B. Eaton; Mr. J. Brock, to Miss M. A. Portch: all of Bristol.—Mr. T. Haines, jun. to Miss J. Sadler, both of Cheltenham.—W. Nettleship, esq. of Cheltenham, to Mary, daughter of John Bert, esq.—Mr. T. Prew, to Miss Baylis, both of Tewkesbury.—Mr. T. Frankis, of Upton St. Leonard's, to Louisa, daughter of Capt. Folkes.

*Died.*] At Bristol, in Hilgrove-street, 88, Mrs. E. Wilson.—In Marlborough-street, 78, Mrs. E. Southcott.—52, Mrs. M. Eunson.—Mrs. Chaddock.

At Cheltenham, T. Roberts, esq. fellow of King's College, Cambridge.—Mr. Taylor, a respectable miniature-painter.

At Cirencester, 90, Mr. S. Barley, a much-esteemed member of the Society of Friends.—Mr. D. Masters.—Mrs. Adams.

At Blakeney, 63, Mrs. White.—At Horsley, 57, Edward Wood, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. C. W. Chambers, to Miss S. Watkins, both of Banbury.—The Rev. Dr. Mavor, rector of Woodstock, to Miss H. Seagrave, late of Castle Ashby.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miss Bowerman, both of Ensham.—T. Lewes, esq. to Miss A. E. Harris, both of Nettleber.

*Died.*] At Oxford, in St. Giles's, 31, Mrs. H. Swallow, of St. James's-street, London.—In St. Elbe's, 42, Mr. B. Alder, suddenly.—70, Mr. G. Young.—In St. Clement's, 33, Harriet, wife of Lieut. Roads, Oxfordshire militia.

At Banbury, Mrs. Watson.—Mr. Garrett, sen.—Mr. T. Gibson.

At Thame, 76, Mrs. Gray.

At Yarnton, 56, Mrs. Osborne.—At Bicester, 67, Mrs. E. Kirby.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

Considerable disturbances lately took place at Buckingham, by the outrageous brutal conduct of a detachment of the 58th regiment of foot. From some unexplained cause they commenced a sanguinary attack on several of the inhabitants, who were severely wounded. By spirited resistance they were overpowered, and an account of their conduct transmitted to the commander-in-chief.

The Aylesbury Book Society lately celebrated their tenth anniversary, and was numerously attended.

*Married.*] At High Wycombe, Mr. J. Prestage, jun. to Miss Havergale.—The Rev. Rd. Batterscombe, M.A. of Windsor, to Miss A. Marshall, of Lawhitton, Cornwall.

*Died.*] At Reading, 54, Mrs. A. I. Bath.—73, Mrs. Gilbertson, wife of Mr. Alderman G.

At Salt-hill, 32, Mr. C. H. Curtis, of Oxford.—At Taplow, Miss Eliza Neate.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

At the late assizes for Hertford, there were thirty-four prisoners for trial. The trial of Thurtell, Probart, and Hunt, for the murder of Mr. Weare, was postponed until the 6th of January, by representation of Mr. Andrews of the injury the case of the prisoners had sustained from premature disclosure of facts and evidence, and of the necessity of time for the removal of that extraordinary prejudice which had been raised on the subject.

The Duke of Bedford lately generously gave one hundred pounds for distribution among the poor of Bedford, who had sustained injury from the late hurricanes.

*Married.*]



*Married.]* The Rev. J. Roy, vicar of Woburn, to Miss Hanson, of Regency-square, Brighton.—The Rev. W. Acton, rector of Ayatt and St. Lawrence, to Henrietta, daughter of Sir Charles Watson, bart. of Wrathing park.

*Died.]* At Bedford, Mr. Leech.—Mr. Thompson, regretted.

At Princes Risborough, 82, Richard Meade, esq.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.]* Thomas Francis Lucas, esq. of Long Buckby, to Miss S. Howes, of Northampton.—Mr. W. Satchell, of Kettering, to Miss Brampton, of Weekly.—Mr. S. Tester, to Miss M. Pendered, both of Wellingborough.—Mr. W. Watts, of Naseby Lodge, to Miss E. Sharpe, of Guelshorough.

*Died.]* At Northampton, 48, Mr. Harris. At Wellingborough, 75, Mrs. Mary Broughton.

At Rushden, 29, Miss S. Chapman.—At Harpole, 51, Mrs. S. Garner.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At Cambridge, the Norrison prize, (the subject of the Essay was, *The Office and Mission of John the Baptist*,) is decided in favour of James Amiraux Jeremie, scholar of Trinity College.

*Married.]* J. S. Henslow, esq. M.A. professor of mineralogy, University of Cambridge, to Miss H. Jenyns, of Bottenham-hall.—Mr. E. Elam, to Miss J. Wray, both of March.—Mr. J. Ross, to Mrs. C. Bateman, both of Chatteris, and of the Society of Friends.

*Died.]* At Cambridge, 21, Mr. S. Rowley.—In the Market-place, Mrs. L. Reed.

At Steeple Morden, 60, Mr. Sim. Leete.—At Chatteris, 58, Mrs. Lyon.—55, Mrs. Downs.—99, Mrs. Veasey.

#### NORFOLK.

An association has been lately formed at Norwich for preserving the lives and property of shipwrecked seamen, making provision for the widows of the lost, and rewarding those who rescue the lives of others from shipwreck.

A man of the name of North was lately executed at Norwich, on the evidence principally of a boy, who proved insane, and who afterwards hung himself at Shadwell.

*Married.]* Mr. L. Fiddey, to Miss Edwards, both of St. James's; Mr. B. Scott, to Miss R. Sussams: all of Norwich.—Mr. J. Thompson, of Norwich, to Miss S. Ward, of Wood Dalling.—Mr. H. Chamberlin, of Norwich, to Miss H. Tye, of Ashwelthorpe.—Mr. F. Forest, to Miss Robinson, both of South Lynn.—Mr. R. Savage, of Felthorpe Lodge, to Miss M. Lamberts, of Buxton.

*Died.]* At Norwich, 85, Mrs. Calver.—In King-street, Mrs. Smith.—Mr. J. Dring, suddenly.

At Yarmouth, 86, Mrs. S. Morris.—65, Mr. J. Wilkinson.—At Lynn, Mrs. S. Harris.

At Blundeston, 81, Mr. H. Church.—At Skimpling, 78, Mr. W. Etheridge.—At Swaffham, 34, Mr. W. Wright, late of Fleet-street, London, bookseller.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.]* Mr. W. Ridley, of Ipswich, to Miss M. A. Ridley, of Bury.—Mr. R. Fell, to Miss M. Nunn; Mr. J. King, to Miss P. Critten: all of Ipswich.—Mr. W. May, of Ipswich, to Miss Mariagne Simon, of London.—John Shafto, esq. to Miss J. Stannard, both of Framlingham.—Mr. J. Trott, of Woodbridge, to Miss M. Jobson, of Ipswich.

*Died.]* At Bury, in Risby-street, 46, Mr. E. Drew.—In Northgate-street, Mrs. Higgs.—29, Mr. J. Love, jun.

At Ipswich, Mrs. M. Meadows.—37, Mrs. Lloyd.—55, Mr. M. Davis.

At Woodbridge, 94, Mrs. E. Woolnough.

At Saxmundham, 52, Mr. Thos. Taylor.—75, Mr. G. Brooks.—At Little Bromley Grove, James Eagle, esq.—At Hundon, Miss M. Bear.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.]* The Rev. Robert Burls, of Maldon, to Miss M. Death, of Hunsdon.—Mr. J. Pepper, to Mrs. E. Coleman, both of Maldon.—Mr. D. A. Green, of Gosbeck Stanway, to Miss Timson, of Monkwick, Berechurch.—The Rev. George Ireland, M.A. of Foxearth, to Miss S. Rossiter, of Keyford.

*Died.]* At Colchester, Capt. Bell, many years Adjutant of East Essex militia.—32, William, son of the Rev. Dr. Moore, of Kempstone manor-house, near Redford.

At Harwich, 48, Mr. W. Scott.

At Maldon, 73, Hannah, widow of John Piggott, esq.

At Foxburrows, 80, Ann, widow of Ralph Ward, esq.—At Great Oakley, Mr. G. Salmon.

#### KENT.

A meeting is about to take place at Maidstone, for the purpose of establishing a Society for facilitating the apprehension and conviction of persons committing depredations and offences in the town.

*Married.]* Mr. T. Bridges, to Miss F. A. Pearson; Mr. J. Rogers, to Miss M. A. Spice; Mr. T. Foreman, to Miss M. Martin: all of Chatham.—John Matson, esq. of New Rydes, Eastchurch, to Miss H. Swift, of Borstal-hall.—Mr. J. Hatch, of Leeds-castle farm, to Miss S. Chambers, of Deal.

*Died.]* At Canterbury, in St. George's-place, 69, Richard Halford, sen. esq. alderman.

At Chatham, Mrs. Symons.—40, Mrs. Bland.

At Deal, 50, Mr. T. Petley, of Ash.

At Margate, Mr. J. Bull, of Baker-street,



street, London.—In Cecil-square, Miss J. Milner, of London.

At Tonbridge Wells, 70, J. P. Hobbs, esq.

At Sittingbourne, Miss E. Tracy.—At Biddenden, 24, Mrs. Roots.—At Halstow, 25, Mr. G. Smith, jun.

## SUSSEX.

A meeting lately took place at Chichester, attended by the philanthropic Mr. Clarkson, when a committee was formed for the purpose of preparing a petition to parliament, in the next session, for ameliorating the condition of the slaves in the British colonies.

The Chain Pier at Brighton was opened within the month, and presents one of the most beautiful marine ornaments in Europe. Its appearance is light, and, notwithstanding, possesses great solidity.

A public meeting lately took place at Brighton, the Dean of Hereford in the chair, to consider the propriety of establishing an Infant School in that town, on the plans of Westminster and Spitalfields. The meeting were of an opinion that Infant Schools, under proper management and superintendence, would prove highly useful nurseries for the infant poor, and be made subservient to training them in the very first instance to obedience and regular habits. It was accordingly resolved:—

1. That this meeting views the subject of Infant Schools as one of great importance to society. 2. That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the best means of carrying into effect the objects of the preceding resolution, and to prepare the details which they may consider necessary to submit to a future meeting, to be called at as early a period as possible.

*Married.*] Capt. Gillum, E. I. Co.'s Service, to Miss Augusta Challen, of Sherburnbury-place.—Robert Weale, esq. of Midhurst, to Miss Morey, of Moor-house.—Mr. G. Wilson, of Berwick-court farm, to Miss J. Saxby, of Westdean.

*Died.*] At Chichester, Mr. T. Forster.—*Mrs. Lacey.*

At Brighton, in North-street, Mr. Jos. Chittenden, jun.—Miss E. Gregory.—In Lower Grenville-place, Mrs. Harmer.—In Dorset-gardens, Mrs. Davis.

At Horsham, William Sandham, esq.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Palmer, to Mrs. Green, widow of Capt. G. R.N. both of Southampton.—Thomas Townsend, esq. of Winchester, to Frances, daughter of Capt. Becher, R.N.—T. Brady, esq. R.N. to Miss Ann Atkins, of Barton.—Charles Knight, esq. of Hall-place, Yately, to Miss T. Taunton, of Axminster.

*Died.*] At Southampton, 64, Mrs. F. Newlyn.—In French-street, Mrs. Cornish.

At Gosport, 83, Mrs. March.

At Portsmouth, Ann, widow of Capt. W.

Collis, R.N.—In Mile End, 87, Mr. T. Treckell.

In Gloucester-street, Queen's-square, 55, Charles Taber, esq. of Portsea, chamberlain of the borough of Portsmouth. He went to London for surgical assistance, but the complaint under which he had so long laboured proved to be of too complicated a nature to be removed by the operation which he underwent. For several years before his death, he scarcely enjoyed a single hour free from pain; yet, possessing a fortitude of mind, with a mild and kind disposition, he endured great bodily affliction with a degree of calmness which was most remarkable. He was a man of considerable attainments in practical and useful knowledge: there were few subjects within the score of those who seek to be well-informed for the general purposes of life, which he was unacquainted with, or on which he could not communicate. To an intelligent mind, was added a cheerfulness of temper, which rendered him at all times an agreeable companion; and, in his general intercourse, his affability and gentlemanly deportment, his rigid probity, and the information he possessed, procured him respect and esteem. There was a playfulness of manner, a facetiousness, a love of *badinage* about him, and particularly in the company of young persons, which often created much mirth and amusement. He was the steady friend of the principles of the Constitution, and his sentiments on all subjects were of the most liberal character; and, when occasion required, he maintained them with ability, and great good temper and candour.

At Portsmouth, 69, Sir Samuel Spicer, mayor.

At Cowes, 90, Mr. Maynard, R.N. who was at Quebec with General Wolfe.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Lucy Allen.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Y. Sollinjan, esq. of Salisbury, to Miss C. Brent, of Bath.—J. R. Mullings, esq. of Wootton Bassett, to Miss M. Gregory, of Cirencester.—Mr. T. Bruges, to Mrs. Rumsey, both of Melksham.—H. A. Hardman, esq. of Old Park, to Miss Armstrong, daughter of Edmund A. esq. of Gallen King's County, Ireland.

*Died.*] At Marlborough, 94, Mrs. Hollick.

At Devizes, 60, Mr. J. Westmacott.

At Melksham, Mr. G. Lucas.

At Maiden, 93, Mr. R. Hayward.—

At Milford-hall, John Phelps Geary, esq.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

A fire happened lately at Frome, which destroyed the house and premises of Mr. Fricker, pastry-cook. Two children of Mr. F. were burnt to death.

A young man named Samuel Voke, was executed at Ilchester lately, for shooting at a gamekeeper of Lord Glastonbury.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Blatchly, to Mrs. Coombs;



Coombs; Mr. G. Batt, to Miss H. Brittin: all of Bath.—T. A. Gapper, esq. of Tont-hill-house, Wincanton, to Miss J. Mead.—At Walcot, Capt. C. Campbell, R.N. to Elmira, widow of Lient. Gen. R. Gore.—At Bathford, Capt. H. S. Olivier, 32d regt. to Mary Miligan, daughter of Rear Admiral Dacres.

*Died.*] At Bath, 58, Col. Lyon.—84, Dr. Smith.—Mrs. Thomas, wife of the Rev. Walter T.—33, Mrs. Tudor, suddenly.—In Laura-place, 85, Mrs. Avis Justice, widow of Philip J. esq. of Market Drayton.

At Wells, Miss Lock, of Mount Ray-house.

At Frome, 22, Miss S. Frampton.—Mrs. Wiltshire.

At Taunton, 85, Gen. Barclay, R.M.

At Bridgwater, T. Allen, esq. alderman.

At Kingston-house, 47, Mr. Moody.—

At Woodchester, 75, Mrs. M. Quarington.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

For the honour of our laws, the reputation of professing Christians, and the credit of the king's name and reign, we are grieved at reading of the treatment which, for a series of years, RICHARD CARLILE has received for rashly publishing polemical tracts against the Christian religion. It appears, by his own printed statements, that for a long period he was allowed to leave his room only for half an hour per day, and that, after sundry concessions, the time even now is but three hours, during which he is watched; though, having suffered the sentence, he is detained only for his fine, while his property is in the hands of the sheriff. We lament all this as a dangerous exercise of power and law, and as calculated to defeat its own object, as far as concerns Carlile's conversion, or an increase of respect for the religion of the land. We have in our possession an autograph letter of Peter Annett, the Carlile of his day, addressed to the then Archbishop of Canterbury, thanking him for the annuity with which he blessed the old age of an unbeliever. This was genuine Christianity, and, in promoting it, worth all the Smithfield fires and *Auto de Fés* that ever were lighted.

*Married.*] Mr. M. Baker, to Miss S. Allen, both of Dorchester.—The Rev. G. C. Frome, to Miss M. Pleydell, of Whatcombe-court.

*Died.*] At Sherburne, 90, Mrs. Crutwell, widow of Mr. William C. original proprietor of the Dorchester and Sherburne Journal.

At Charmouth, 74, Lient. Gabriel Bray, R.N.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the subscribers in this neighbourhood in aid of the Spanish patriots, it was resolved to apply subscriptions to the relief of meritorious Spaniards who had suffered in the cause;

among whom the widow of General Riego was particularly specified.

*Married.*] J. Gidley, esq. of Exeter, to Miss E. C. Cornish, of St. David's Hill.—Mr. J. Lendon, to Miss R. Moore: Mr. J. Crocker, to Miss A. Hinks: all of Bideford.—Mr. S. Phillips, of Bideford, to Miss Elson, of Swansea.—At Britcham, Capt. Smith, to Miss Furneaux.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mrs. M. Denham.—In Dix's field, 18, Charlotte Caroline, daughter of the Rev. J. Palmer, dean of Cashel.

At Plymouth, in Treville-street, 35, Mr. J. Reep; Mrs. Ingram.—In Morice-square, James Baker, esq. Purser, R.N.

At Sidmouth, 79, the Rev. J. Bernard, rector of Cambiflory, and of the Stoodleigh.

At Cornwood, 72, the Rev. Duke Yonge, vicar of that parish, and of Sherlock, Cornwall.

#### CORNWALL.

A packet will in future sail from Falmouth to Buenos Ayres.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Thomas, jun. of Penzance, to Miss M. A. Hickford, of Bath.—Edward Jago, esq. to Miss A. D. Trelawney, of Coldrenick.

At Truro, Miss Perrow.

At St. Anstall, Mrs. Merrifield.

At Kenwyn, Mrs. Hicks.—At Helston, 90, Miss Codd.—At Newport, 54, Mr. J. Spettigue.—At St. Ensador, 83, the Rev. W. Hocker, A.B. in the 57th year of his incumbency.

#### WALES.

A regular post has been lately established on the road from Brecon to Merthyr-Tydvil. This will be a source of great convenience; and, as it will communicate with the Cardiff and Swansea mails, it will afford a ready intercourse between Glamorgan, Brecon, and other counties.

*Married.*] Robert Foster, esq. to Miss H. Lewis, both of Milford.—R. A. Poole, esq. recorder of Carnarvon, to Miss E. Yate, of Northwich.—Mr. Lee, of Wrexham, to Miss Jones, of Talwrn Cottage, near Wrexham.—Benjamin Hall, esq. of Hensel Castle, Glamorganshire, to Miss A. Waddington, of Hanover.

*Died.*] At Swansea, the Rev. J. Williams, a respectable Calvinistic minister.—20, John, son of the Rev. J. Harris, he was the founder of the Cymreigyddion Society of Swansea, and a zealous promoter of Welsh literature.

At Narberth, the Rev. S. Moore, rector of Kilrhedyn and Macnochlog-ddu, and a justice of the peace for the county of Pembroke.

At Kidwelly, 93, Mrs. Mary Keymer.

#### IRELAND.

The Society for the Encouragement of the Mechanical Arts and Inventions among the labouring classes, lately offered premiums



premiums for the best imitation of Leghorn plait: twenty-four specimens were exhibited; for three of which medals were awarded. A person stated that he had seen at Paris a Leghorn straw hat, plaited for the Duchess of Berri, the value of which was estimated at 1000 francs; and that, in his opinion, the straw hat to which the Society had adjudged the first premium was of a texture equally fine and curious.

#### DEATH ABROAD.

At Leipsick, *M. Brockhaus*, the celebrated bookseller. His death is considered as a severe loss, even by those worthless writers who exist by imposing on booksellers, and whose frauds he constantly resented, not only to the city of Leipsick, where he gave employment to numerous persons, but to literature in general. Some persons pretend, that his otherwise strong constitution was overcome by the increasing rigour of the Prussian censorship. If the apologetical memorial, which he addressed a few months ago to the respectable Count Von Lottum, president of the Council of Ministers, could be generally read, it would certainly excite compassion for a man, who had such immense property deteriorated, and such noble plans frustrated. He first settled in Amsterdam in 1796 as a French and German bookseller. In his visits to the Leipsick fair, he formed connexions with German authors of the first class, found himself peculiarly circumstanced on account of *Massinbach's Memoirs*, and removed his business to Altenburg; where, under the immediate patronage of Field-marshal Prince Schwarzenberg and the Allies, he published, in 1813 and 1814, the journal called "*Deutsche Blätter*." Here he purchased, from a Leipsick bookseller, the first very meagre edition of the *Lexicon of Conversation*. The work, which, in the progress of five complete, constantly enlarged, and improved editions, has increased to twelve volumes, closely printed in the smallest type, has been raised, by an uncommon union of talents, to the rank of a national work; and its immense sale enabled Brockhaus to venture on literary speculations, which no other German bookseller, except Cotta and Reimer, would have ventured upon. A short time before his death he had engaged new and

able editors for his "*Zeitgenossen*" (Contemporaries,) and his "*Litterarische Conversations blatt*." Both those publications were the cause of much vexation to him, as it was hardly possible to avoid many errors. His quarterly critical journal, "*Hermes*," contained capital articles and Reviews, by men of great talent in their respective departments. It is a mistake to consider it as in opposition to the "*Annals of Literature*," published at Vienna, Brockhaus, who was a man of various knowledge, promoted the success of his journal by his extensive connexions with the ablest writers in Germany, and by liberal remuneration; so that the nineteen volumes, which have already appeared, are most interesting to all persons, in particular, whose studies relate to political economy, legislation, politics, and *Belles Lettres*. The favourite pocket-book *Urania*, for 1824, will be published in a few weeks. Brockhaus has provided by his will, that his extensive business, for which (calculating, indeed, on a longer life,) he was building a real palace, in one of the suburbs of Leipsick, shall be continued undivided, for six years after his death; and Mr. Reichenbach, one of the first bankers in Leipsick, having voluntarily taken on himself the administration of the whole, his distant commercial friends will feel perfect confidence; which may be justly expected, for the two worthy sons of a man, who, having been obliged some years ago, by untoward circumstances, to suspend his payments; fully satisfied all his creditors four years ago, when he had the means in his power. The eldest son is an excellent printer; and, at the last Easter fair mission, the booksellers assembled in his father's house, to see a new improvement of the Stanhope press. Henry, the younger, has been brought up by his father to his own business. Death overtook this enterprising bookseller, who often worked for sixteen hours in a day, just as he was on the point of taking a journey to Bavaria for relaxation, and was going to marry again. Indefatigable activity, great knowledge of mankind, acute understanding, and philological knowledge, cannot be denied him even by his bitterest enemies, of whom he made enough, by his resentment of fraud, both in and out of Leipsick.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*An elegant and vivid Comet may at this time be seen between four and seven in the morning, in the south-east, near the constellation Hercules.*

*Our usual Supplement will appear on the 1st of February.*

*The Editor having retired from his commercial engagements, and removed from his late house of business in New Bridge-street, communications should be addressed to the appointed Publishers; but personal interviews of Correspondents and interested Persons may be obtained at his private residence in Tavistock-square.*